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SOUTH SEA MASSACRES.

Terrible Tales from the Fiji, Sandwich, and New Hebrides Groups.

From the Melbourne Argus, Sept. 9.

The news from the Fiji, Sandwich, and New Hebrides groups in the South Sea, is of a painful interest this month, several more European settlers having fallen victims to native treachery. Mention was made in last month's summary of the murder by mountaineers of Messrs. Spiers and M'Intosh, two Fijian planters, on the Ba coast, Viti Levu. This crime has hitherto gone unpunished, but, according to the latest advices, an avenging expedition has been dispatched. It appears that, in spite of his new accession of dignity, King Cakobau is at heart rather on the side of the murderers than with the whites. When asked to send a force of Levuka men to Ba to punish the offenders he, for a long while, refused, saying that the white settlers had no right to go there, and that they were exceeding the limits allowed them; and it was only on the urgent representations of his "Ministers" that he at last consented to despatch a force of 100 men. These, however, were sent, not to punish for the past offences, but to preserve the peace, and were instructed to avoid hostilities. These orders, the Fiji *Times* considers, they will construe as directing them to keep out of the way of the smallest danger. At Ba, which has always been regarded as a dangerous district, the most serious apprehensions are entertained, and the demeanor of the natives is insolent and threatening in the extreme. Fears are felt that a failure of the expected expedition would bring about an immediate extermination of the settlers located there. Under these gloomy circumstances, the opinion has been expressed alike at New Hebrides and Fiji, and in Melbourne, by the friends of settlers in those places, that great good would result, and, perhaps, a terrible calamity be obviated, by a visit from a war ship. The subject was brought under the notice of the Chief Secretary a few days ago, and it was promised that a proper representation of the case should be made to the Commodore of the station. The natives in the other portion of the Fijian group, who have been longer in communication with white residents, continue in friendly relation. In organizing the force to punish the murderers, an experienced naval officer was at some pains to drill a native contingent, and a very strong opinion was expressed upon the impropriety of teaching Fijians the European method of warfare and training them to act in compact bodies.

SLAUGHTER ON SHIPBOARD.

A passenger by the Strathnaver, a labor vessel, has furnished the *Fiji Times* with an account of a dreadful massacre in the Sandwich Islands, on board the Fanny. The Fanny had anchored at the little island of Elpali, ten nights before the arrival of the Strathnaver, and had landed some return labor from Kadavu. Her crew consisted of Mr. Bartlett, Master; Alick —— (surname unknown), mate; Jem, a seaman; Levi and Sinaquari, Fijians, and Tommy, either a half caste or Ocean Islander, and a Mau man. Upon the morning after the Fanny's arrival (the 11th of July), a number of natives came to the beach and made signals to the vessel for the crew to come on shore. The Master, the Mau man, and one Fijian went ashore, and afterward took on board seven men, who said they wanted to go to Fiji as laborers. Each man carried a long-handled tomahawk. The Master, instead of returning to the town, as requested by the natives, sent Jem into the boat with two natives who had accompanied him (the Master) and went and lay down in his berth, as he had a bad headache, and fell into a doze, Alick and two of the native crew remaining on deck. About noon the Captain was aroused by cries on deck, and at the same time the mate rushed into the cabin, crying "Oh, oh," and holding his hands to his jaw, which was nearly severed from his head. Seizing two loaded revolvers, the Master tried to rush on deck, but Alick pulled him back, and the Ninta men having killed Tommy, and severely wounded Levi, who fled into the hold, rushed back, and, sliding the top of the cabin over, stood upon and around it, waiting to tomahawk the Master if he should succeed in getting out. Others, with a heavy American axe, cut the cable, and the vessel drifted toward the shore of Gunn. The Master tried to force the hatch back, to cut through it with an axe, and then twice attempted to blow it up; but without avail. As a last desperate effort he emptied several pounds of powder upon the cabin table, in hopes to raise the whole deck, laid Alick upon the cabin floor, out of the way, and stooped with a pistol in hand to fire it, when the vessel suddenly heeled over to starboard on the reef. A yell of triumph arose from the savage fiends who thronged the beach, as they now thought the prey was in their hands. She could be fired into from the shore, at a distance of thirty yards, with security to the natives. The Master now bound Alick's jaw, the Ninta men keeping up a brisk fire upon the vessel until night brought a respite. The position of the two men was indeed pitiable, their vessel stranded, the crew murdered, one of themselves badly wounded, and without a boat, and the shore swarming with wretches who thirsted for their lives. With morning light came a renewal of hostilities, the natives again keeping up an incessant fire; occasionally the Master had an opportunity of replying. Night again brought a cessation of hostilities, and the two men determined to quit the vessel, in hopes of getting to the mission station, where they expected to get some assistance for Alick's wound. All the powder and ammunition was thrown into the water, and, leaving the ship and Tommy's dead body, they went on shore. They reached the mission station, where the teachers were in a great state of fear and perplexity, as they were without the presence of the white missionary, who was away at the time. They gave Alick water with which to bathe his wounds, and then provided the two white men with food, that they might lie in hiding in the bush. Meanwhile Jem in the boat had pulled down to the town the Master had desired to visit. He declined to go ashore, and the boat received a volley of musketry. Sinaquali was shot through the breast, and leaped overboard, followed by the Mau man, who, from fright probably, swam ashore. Wata, a young Chief, walked out into the water, took him by the wrist, and begged his life. The last this man knew of Jem, he remembered in a confused way seeing him cut the warp, and endeavor to pull from shore. The firing on the boat was kept up after the Mau man was taken into the house. Doubtless Jem was wounded, and the boat, being a leaky one, had probably swamped and drifted away with the currents. Alick was discovered by the natives in the bush and killed. The crew of the Strathnaver also found the body of a white man lashed to a pole, and buried it. The Fanny was subsequently floated, and Mr. Bartlett proceeded in her to Havana harbor to get a crew to bring her into Fiji.

TWO AUSTRALIANS MURDERED.

Letters have been received in Melbourne, giving an account of the murder of two Melbourne young men at the Island of Tanna, New Hebrides. Their names are James Fraser Bell and William Alister Ross. The former was son of the late Mr. Henrie Bell, merchant, of Melbourne, and nephew of the late Mr. W. M. Bell, also of this city. He was for some years clerk in the National Bank, Melbourne, and had only a short time left the city to settle in Tanna. Mr. Ross was brother of Mr. Ross in the office of the Geelong *Advertiser*. The circumstances of their death are fully set forth in the evidence taken at an inquiry held by the white residents at Tanna, a copy of which was forwarded to friends of the deceased gentlemen in Melbourne. The murder took place on the 28th of July last, and seems to have been committed without any provocation. Mr. Bell and Mr. Ross were walking from one plantation to another, a considerable distance off, and had occasion to engage some Tannese as guides on the way. Five of these men tomahawked them, and robbed them of their clothes and all they had with them. The jury rendered a verdict of wilful murder against the five men, who can be identified, but no effectual steps can be taken to punish them without the aid of a man-of-war.

Scott Russell.

John Scott Russell, who is now brought prominently before the public as the champion of the alliance between the aristocracy and working classes of England, is the eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, and was born in what is called the Vale of Clyde, in 1808. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Glasgow, graduating from the latter with high honours at the age of 16. His taste for mechanical pursuits was so marked that his father placed him in the workshop of an accomplished engineer as an apprentice, and afterwards aided him in the acquirement of a thorough practical knowledge of the higher branches of his chosen profession. So well did young Russell improve these advantages, that, in 1832, when Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, died, he was selected to temporarily fill the vacancy, and in that capacity delivered a course of lectures which established his reputation on a firm basis.

From this time he followed with great success his career as engineer and ship-builder, engaging in the construction of several small steam vessels, and also of steam carriages, which were used on the common roads between Paisley and Glasgow for a number of years. He finally became joint proprietor in one of the largest ship-building establishments in Scotland, and continued in that position until he removed to London, in 1844, where he prosecuted the same business on an extensive scale. Previous to the date last named, Mr. Russell had made not less than twenty thousand experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the laws which regulate the opposition of water to the movements of floating bodies, and the results of these investigations, together with his "Wave System," were combined in a paper read before the British Association in 1835. The theory of naval architecture set forth in this paper was followed successfully in the construction of the ships Wave, Flambeau, and Fire King; and afterwards in the Great Britain and the Great Eastern. The benefits conferred on navigation by Mr. Russell were recognized in 1837 by the award of a gold medal from the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and his election to a fellowship in that body. In 1847 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and member of the Institution of Civil Engineers—of the latter he is now the Vice President. He was one of the three original promoters of the great exhibition of 1851, and acted as joint Secretary of the Royal Commission which, under the direction of the Prince Consort, carried that magnificent enterprise to a triumphant conclusion. Mr. Russell is one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and has contributed more perhaps than any living man to the scientific illustration of marine architecture.

A WIFE ROASTED ALIVE.

Fearful Tragedy in Lynn, Mass.

Boston (Nov. 18) Correspondence New York Herald.

One of the most brutal and inhuman tragedies which ever horrified any community was enacted in Lynn last night, and is to-day the leading topic of conversation in that city. The actors were a man named John G. Clinton, about forty-three years of age, a barber by trade, and his wife, who was made the victim of treatment that could only be expected from a fiend, she having been shockingly beaten and then literally roasted alive.

The scene of the affair was on Howard street, in one of the small wooden houses which are set back from the street, and accessible by means of narrow alleyways from the street. The parties lived in the rear of No. 33, the family consisting of Clinton, his wife, and four boys, ranging in age from 8 to 17 years. About half-past 8 o'clock last evening two women, named Margaret Brown and Charlotte Moody, who lived almost directly in front of Clinton's house, had their attention called to the latter by the sound of heavy blows, screaming and groaning which proceeded from it. As the sounds increased the two women went out, and listened beneath the windows, but the sounds suddenly ceased, and all was quiet. They then returned to their houses, but in about fifteen minutes were again disturbed by the same noises, which they again sought to trace out as before, but the sounds ceased as they had previously done.

After this everything remained quiet until about ten minutes past 9 o'clock, when the same women discovered that the house was on fire inside. An alarm was at once raised, and three men, named David Lee, Frelinghuysen Moody, and Fred Walton, rushed into the house with buckets. On entering they found that there was fire on a table in the front room, also in an entry way which led up stairs, and a pile in the middle of the floor, consisting of what appeared to be a bundle of clothing, was also burning. On examining the latter it was found to be the body of Mrs. Clinton, horribly bruised and burned in a most sickening manner. The clothing was almost entirely burned from the body, which was scorched and roasted. The flames were put out with some difficulty. One report is that while the men were endeavoring to extinguish the fire the poor victim threw up one of her arms and breathed perceptibly, but another, and probably the correct, story is that life had left the body when it was discovered. About three feet from the head of the victim lay the fragments of a kerosene lamp, which had been borrowed from a neighbor on that night, and traces of the oil were also seen on different parts of the floor. City Marshal Barrett and two officers went at once to the place. Clinton was standing over the body of his wife, doing nothing, but appearing considerably affected. He was arrested, taken to the station house and locked up. One of the sons named Frank, a lad ten years of age, who was first to enter the house, says that he had been attending an evening school that night, and had returned home just as the fire was discovered. He went into the house and saw his mother burning on the floor. Recollecting that his little brother was probably upstairs abed, he rushed up and met his father coming down. He found his brother, took him down stairs and into a neighboring house. As soon as the flames had been extinguished, Coroner J. G. Pinkham was called in, and he ordered the body of the woman to be carried to the Police Station, which was immediately done.

The Coroner then summoned a jury, who viewed the body and then adjourned.

The corpse presented a sickening sight. There were marks of violence on the head, consisting of two or three cuts, looking as though they had been made with some dull instrument. On the breast were also wounds which appeared to have been caused by something beside the flames. The features were rendered unrecognizable, and the hair was burned close to the head, leaving the skull bare and horribly crisped and black, the flesh dropping from the hands, arms, and body, rendering it a sight which could not be beheld without a shudder at the awful atrocity of the crime and the blackness of the soul that could execute it.

The husband and prisoner has said very little, but told a brief story. It is that he was in bed up stairs about 9 o'clock, all being quiet, when his little boy came rushing up and told him the house was on fire. He went down and found his wife lying on the floor in the condition in which she was found by the three men.

The belief that the man is guilty is almost universal. One theory of the affair is that he had some difficulty with his wife, during which he threw the kerosene lamp at her, striking her on the breast and inflicting the wounds referred to; that the oil scattered over her clothing, and the flames were inhaled by the victim.

Other people firmly believe that the monster killed her by blows and then actually set fire to the body, leaving it to burn. His previous character has been rather bad. He has been known in Lynn for upwards of twenty years, though not constantly a resident, and during that time—for the past two or three years—he has carried on the business of a barber at the Railroad House on Market street, and has been known as a man much given to drinking and of an exceedingly bad temper. There has frequently been trouble between him and his wife, partly caused by the fact that the latter was possessed of some property which he could not have control of. The officers have been frequently called into his house to quell disturbances, and Clinton has been before the Police Court on one or two occasions lately. Coroner Pinkham is to make a full investigation of the affair.

RUN ON SAVINGS BANKS.

Suspension of the Bowling Green Bank—Depositors Clamoring for Their Money—More About the Guardian.

From the New York Times, Nov. 18.

Following the announcement of the suspension of the Guardian Savings Bank, of which Tweed is President, comes the intelligence that the Bowling Green Savings Bank, of which Police Commissioner Henry Smith is President, had also suspended payment. The report spread rapidly throughout Wall street, and was soon confirmed by a visit to the bank at No. 35 Broadway, where a crowd of about two hundred depositors were found in the street striving to get their money. Many were unsuccessful, however, as the bank closed half an hour in advance of the usual time. There was $50,000 paid out, being all the money at hand. The officials claimed that the suspension was only temporary. The run on the bank was attributed to the same causes as that of the Guardian Savings Bank. Many of the depositors were laborers and longshoremen, who had placed their scanty earnings in the custody of the bank.

A depositor who asked for his money was informed that Henry Smith, the President, had promised to advance $100,000 before the close of bank hours, but had failed to fill his promise. The officials thought that the bank would be able to resume payment on Monday. Tweed, who is one of the Directors, was denounced by some of the depositors, who attributed the bank's disability to him. Bitter threats were made against Tweed by working men, frightened at the prospect of losing their hard-earned money.

At the Guardian Savings Bank a squad of policemen was detailed to preserve the peace.

Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan, the Receiver of the bank, and the clerks of the bank, were busy yesterday afternoon and evening squaring up the accounts. It cannot yet be ascertained how much the liabilities of the bank may be. Regarding transactions with the city it has been found that $37,000 were deposited to the credit of the city, while the bank held no city bonds as securities. The principal securities held by the institution are in real estate bonds and mortgages to the amount of about $220,000. Bowling Green Savings Bank is debtor for $59,000.

By Tuesday Mr. Quinlan expects to have matters so arranged as to give a full statement of affairs to the public.

The Haytien Medal to Charles Sumner.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 18.

It will be remembered that some months since a costly gold medal was presented to Hon. Charles Sumner by the citizens of the Republic of Hayti, as a mark of gratitude and in commemoration of his services in behalf of their country. Our readers will doubtless also recall Senator Sumner's letter, in which, while expressing himself not unmindful of the distinguished honor conferred upon him by the presentation, he declined accepting it, on the ground that the services referred to were simply rendered on the performance of his duty as a Senator of the United States, and that the acceptance of the medal would be contrary to the spirit of the constitution which he had sworn to respect. We learn that the medal has now been forwarded by Hon. Stephen Preston, Minister Resident of Hayti in this country, to the Haytien Consul in this city, through whom, at the request of the Minister, it has been presented to the State of Massachusetts. Governor Claflin, in behalf of the State, has accepted the gift and has had it placed in the State library, where it will remain as an evidence that republics are not always ungrateful.

A Mountain of Sins.

The application of the science of arithmetic to sacred subjects has created some controversy of late years, but the expedient (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) seems in past times to have ministered rather to orthodoxy than to scepticism. A curious instance of this kind of ingenuity occurs in a treatise by Father Mumford, an English Jesuit, who lived in the seventeenth century, which little work is now reprinted and circulated under high sanction among our Roman Catholic countrymen. To bring home to us the number of our sins Father Mumford observes:

"A little arithmetic will give us a great insight in this matter. The just man is said to sin seven times a day, wherefore we may easily allow thrice more a day to one of those whom we call honest and good men, such as the world hath but few of; such a man, therefore, as this doth sin (venially) ten times a day, taking one day with another. The days in a whole year are 365; wherefore he who every day sins ten times must at the year's end have sinned ten times as often as there are days in the year, which are 365. Add now one cipher, and we shall have 3,650. So that the sins of this good man, even in one year, come to no less than 3,650. But if this honest man should live, even in this good manner, ten years, he should at ten years' end have committed the former sum ten times because he doth double it every year; which sum also is easily had by adding one cipher to the former sum of 3,650, which, if we do, we do find 36,500. What a thing is this! An innocent man—not a man, but a youth—doth commit 36,500 sins, all in ten years; wherefore, if the youth should for ten years more continue this his virtuous course of life he would double the sins of his former life, and make them amount to 73,000 before he came to be a middle-aged man."

A RUSSO-SWEDISH TROUBLE.

A Serious Cause of Dispute—The "Heir of Norway"—The Need of Open Ports—Curious Rumors About the United States.

Russia has a disputed question of boundary with Sweden, which in a measure, owing to the great issues that have occupied the attention of Christendom during the past eighteen months, has not attracted the attention it otherwise would have done. The title of "Heir of Norway" has been assumed by the present Emperor in virtue of his being the representative of a branch of the Oldenburgh family. The current year, according to the provisions of an old treaty, was fixed as the time for the readjustment of this boundary line, which runs from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Arctic Ocean. It will be remembered that, a few months ago, the King of Sweden summoned the Diet, in extraordinary session, for the purpose of placing the army on a war footing, or, in other words, reorganizing it on the Prussian plan. One House adopted it on the recommendation, the other did not so the measure failed. It will be necessary to state that the subject of Norwegian-Finmark is with the Swedish Government one of continual anxiety and jealous watchfulness. Their great neighbor, Russia, who wrenched from them Finland, now only waits the color of an excuse, as their fears argue, to grasp that belt of land lying north of Russian-Lapmark, and extending west to the open sea. This acquisition of territory would give to Russia large accessible harbors, free the whole year from ice, on the northwest coast of Norway. The nomadic tribes of Russian Laps in considerable numbers cross the border every spring with their reindeer herds to seek the better feeding-grounds of Norwegian Finland. The fishermen also pursue their calling by the side of the Norwegians. This has been so long permitted by the Government of Norway that it has been for years demanded as a right. Not long since, however, they attempted to put some restrictions upon the encroachments of the Laps, both on sea and land, which led to many collisions. At that time the Swedish papers pursued the subject with a bitterness of hatred toward Russia, which seemed to have been augmented rather than diminished by the lapse of years since their loss of Finland. As stated above, the time has come for setting a new boundary, and, as an evidence that the King was not willing to yield an inch of territory, he called the Diet together in order to prepare for eventualities.

The integrity of Swedish territory is guaranteed by England and France, but Russia claims Finmark by right of inheritance in the Czar. The *Aftonbladet*, of Stockholm, remarks on the subject: "The ports of the extreme north do not freeze in winter, thanks to the gulf stream. Now Russia, with a vigorous appetite, has no port with good anchorage which is not closed by ice six months in the year. She has every interest, therefore, in procuring one upon good conditions, and at our expense, because she could quickly make it into another Cronstadt, from whence she could at any season of the year dart forth and threaten the commerce of France and England. A Russian paper remarks: 'Now these two powers have always cried out stop to this project, and a singular fatality has prevented Russia, since Peter I., from putting her hands upon a position which might be at the same time a bridge of civilization and a clearing port.'" The Stockholm journal above quoted, says further: "A day may come when Russia will say a part of the population (it is always the greater part for those precious statisticians who make statistics on cannon carriages), is composed of many nationalities, therefore this territory is Russian. They are oppressed, therefore, I come to protect them. Last year a voyage very long and trying was undertaken by the Russian Consul at Christiana, on the borders of Norway and Russia, which attracted anxious attention. He announced himself as come to study the military architecture, of which Finmark ought not to offer many models. The question of Russian Finmark exists. It is very grave and ought to call the serious attention of publicists."

It appears that the United States Minister at Stockholm made a voyage to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia for the purpose of seeing the midnight sun. On his return he travelled through Sweden back to his post. The Swedes were at first flattered by the Minister making the trip, but subsequently they believed they had discovered the real object of the visit. The Minister, it seems, had advised the Government at Washington that in order to make the alliance between the United States and Russia more effective in case of war, it was absolutely necessary that Russia should have the ports on the northwest coast of Norway. Later, one of the journals made the discovery that the Emperor Alexander did not cede Alaska to the United States without having in return a bond securing to him their assistance to get ice-free ports on the Norwegian coast. Of course the reports were without any foundation, but it was found that the people were so very sensitive on the subject that the Minister's denial was published in the official newspapers. It will be observed by this statement that anything bearing upon the question in the remotest degree is eagerly seized upon by the Swedish press, and argued into an approaching reality of the long-nourished fears. How far the guarantee of England may be of service to King Oscar in the negotiations now pending we will have to wait long to know. The Czar, as "Heir of Norway," claims Finmark as his by right, and it certainly would be a most desirable acquisition. The Diet is not for war, though one of the Stockholm journals remarks: "To offer for sale the bearskin while the bear is still alive is an habitual custom with Russia; but the bear who by passing sees his fur advertised will do well to hold himself notified and well prepared for defence."

A Fight for Life.

From the Liberty (Ill.) Tribune.

Near Barlem, in this county, a well-dressed and respectable looking woman was walking along near a drove of Texas cattle, which were being driven by. One of the animals, a cow, got separated from the drove, and met the woman. The cow attacked the woman, pushed her down, and was thrusting her with her horns when she was discovered by Mr. Henry Wilhite, who, seeing the woman's perilous condition, rushed up and commenced beating the cow over the head with the butt of his whip. This only infuriated the cow more, so that she threw the woman with her horns into a ravine—and followed her—still thrusting, unmindful of Mr. Wilhite, her antagonist. About this time Mr. Andrew Foley discovered them, and ran up, with a billet of wood, and commenced beating the cow with all his might. This had the effect to turn the attention of the cow from the woman to Mr. Foley. She closed in with him; he, being unable to use his stick any longer, grappled her by the horns. Mr. Wilhite joined in this death-struggle, and, while it was going on, managed to get out his pocket-knife and cut the cow's throat; and so the fight ended. Our informant says that the lady, except some bruises, is comparatively unhurt.

Tyranny in the Navy.

The closed court martial which has been in session for some time at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard, has been investigating the charges made against Captain Alexander Semmes, commander of the United States sloop of war Portsmouth. More than a year ago complaints were made concerning the extraordinary cruelty and brutality of this commander, and one seaman, maddened by punishments, deserted the ship in a foreign port and tried to make his way to the United States and report personally to the Navy Department, giving the whole story of the cruelties. But on the way home he was captured, tried as a deserter and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

Arrived here as a prisoner, he succeeded in bringing his case to Secretary Robeson's attention, and when the facts were made known he was at once released. As soon as this occurred a multitude of complaints rushed in. It is said that the situation upon the vessel had been so unbearable that while the vessel lay in the harbor of Rio Janeiro there were 100 desertions; guards rowed around the ship in the night time, armed with revolvers, and were ordered to shoot any one attempting to leave the vessel.

Men were punished for the most trivial offences, by being hoisted into boats alongside the ship, tied hands and feet, and left exposed to the blazing sun until they were burned so that their skins peeled off in huge flakes. The grossest indignities were offered to the seamen of all grades, under the name of punishment. Sometimes the Commander ordered a man crammed into a box three feet long and about eighteen inches deep; then heavy planks were hammered down upon the unfortunate victims, and in one case a sailor was kept thus crushed and almost dying for 120 hours.

Meantime, the commander lived luxuriously in his cabin, and refuse to commute an hour of the sufferer's sentence. Men were sometimes chained together by tens so that they could hardly move, and laid out on deck to endure the terrible fervor of tropical nights, until their nervous systems gave way under the intolerable torture, and they were transformed into little less than maniacs.

SUMNER AS AN INTERVIEWER.

How Butler was Beaten at His Own Game.

From the Atlantic Monthly for December.

Coming up from Fall River on the morning of the 19th of September, General Butler had an opportunity of reading the sinister paragraph which that new and most dangerous conspirator, Senator Sumner, had caused to be inserted in the newspapers of the day. In this the editors represented that they had seen Senator Sumner and Senator Wilson, and were "authorized by them to say" that they "deeply regretted and deplored the extraordinary canvass which General Butler had precipitated upon the Commonwealth, and especially the attacks which he had volunteered against the existing State Government and the Republican party in Massachusetts; and that in their opinion his nomination as Governor would be hostile to the best interests of the Commonwealth and of the Republican party." Immediately after the General's arrival in Boston he proceeded to Mr. Sumner's rooms in the Coolidge House, and found the Senator busy over his morning work and comfortably chatting with his colleague. Taking the morning paper from his pocket the General read the paragraph above quoted. "This purports to be by authority," said he; "is this true?" "Yes, General." Turning to Senator Wilson, "Did you concur, sir?" "I did." After a moment's pause, as if he had expected some modification, the General remarked to Mr. Sumner that there was a time when he was lying upon his bed, struck down and suffering. "I called upon you," said he, "to express my sympathy; and now you are co-operating with one who at that time sat down to supper with your assailant. And now you strike me a blow on the head." "You are figurative, General," said Senator Sumner; "I have struck you no blow on the head, but have simply stated to the people what I think of your present course. Had you allowed your name to go before the people as other candidates do, according to our usage, I should have quietly waited the action of the convention. But you have come forward a self-seeker, attacking the Republican party and the existing State government, making war on them for the purpose of elevating yourself. I do not think this is a good example. You are demoralizing the people. Such a system carried out, as it might be by all candidates for office, would be Bedlam again, besides the spoils system with a vengeance." The General here began to insist that his speeches were not correctly reported; but the Senator reminded him that the Springfield and Worcester speeches were evidently written out or revised by himself, and these speeches were enough. Baffled at this point, General Butler brought up his reserves. "This all comes," he retorted, "of your hostility to Grant; I am for him and you are against him. I have foreseen this, but thought it would not come before May; but I am ready for it. You have always been against Grant, and every measure of this administration." "Ah!" said Mr. Sumner, "every measure? Be good enough, General, to name one." "Santo Domingo treaty." "Waiving the question," said Mr. Sumner, "whether this was an administration measure, be good enough to name another." To this there was no answer. "You are silent, General; please mention one other?" The General remained tranquil. "You are still silent, General Butler! You mention only the Santo Domingo treaty, and yet you allege that I have been against every measure of the administration. I ask again for an answer. Now, General," (after a pause) "have you not been against the treaty? so that in opposition to the administration we are even." General Butler then proceeded to quote certain language which he alleged Mr. Sumner had used in disparagement of the President, adding, "I have an affidavit of it." The Senator said that this matter of obtaining affidavits seemed a little too much according to the practice of the criminal courts. "But" said he, "General, to be frank, do you think any better of General Grant than I do?" No answer. "You are silent, General: you do not answer me. I ask you again. Do you think any better of Grant than I do? I knew you do not. This I know." Here Senator Wilson joined in the conversation, and it became less pointed, and in a few minutes General Butler took his leave.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Private Execution in Montreal—A Cold-Blooded Murder, an Ample Confession, and a Penitent Death.

Montreal (Nov. 17) Correspondence of the New York World.

Johann Inglebritzen, a Norwegian, who murdered a Mrs. Foster in May last, was to-day executed for the crime. He had made ample confession, and died penitent. His body was given to the Roman Catholic clergy who attended him. The execution was private, and caused no excitement.

The crime for which Inglebritzen suffered is described in a confession made by him soon after his arrest in May last. The prisoner stated that his name in English was John Lee. He was a Norwegian, and went from Newfoundland to Montreal last fall in the schooner Bredalbane. He denied all knowledge of the murder of Mrs. Foster, and stated that he left her house at about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night. He was taken to the scene of the murder. The Chief of Police, the Coroner, and Detectives Lafon and Bouchard accompanied him. He was taken into the room where the corpse lay, and the face uncovered. Scarcely had he seen the form of the murdered woman when a violent trembling seized him, his breath came in short, quick gasps, and his face turned ashen white. Almost fainting, he turned himself about and complained of nausea. The following questions were then put to him by the Chief of Police:

Q. Do you know this woman? A. Yes.

Q. Who is she? A. Mrs. Foster, God bless her.

Q. Who sent her to her Maker before her time? A. Me.

Q. What was the cause? A. Drink. I am awful for drink.

Q. With what did you kill her? A. An axe.

Q. How much money did you take from her? A. About $250—one one-hundred dollar bill, one fifty dollar bill, five or six gold pieces, and a little silver.

Q. At what part of the house did you strike her? A. At the top of the stairs.

Q. How many blows did you give her? A. Two.

Sergeant Maher here came in with the axe, when the Chief of Police asked the prisoner: "Is this the axe with which you struck Mrs. Foster?" A. Yes.

Q. What did you do with the money? A. I spent it.

Q. How? A. With drink and women.

Q. Where did you find the axe? A. In the shed.

Q. Did she fall at the first blow? A. Yes, and called, "Jack, Jack."

Then the prisoner was taken to the stairs and showed what was his attitude and that of his victim when the murder was committed. The prisoner on going up-stairs showed the Chief and detective the door of his bed-room, pointed out that it was near the head of the stairs. He said that when the old woman went up stairs to go to bed he struck her with the axe, and she immediately fell down stairs.

Q. Are these bloody foot-marks yours? A. Yes.

Q. Where had Mrs. Foster her money? A. In a bag.

Q. Detective Blanchard. What did you do with the bag? A. I lost it.

Harvard College Sports.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 15.

Apparently it is about time that some of the very manly sports of the boisterously-inclined portion of the Harvard students should be interfered with, as it seems quite likely that, if they are allowed to continue, loss of life will take place in consequence. The affair giving rise to the above lines took place on Monday evening, and was as follows: At half-past 8 o'clock Chief of Police Bradford, noticing an unusual disturbance in Harvard square, in which a large number of students were apparently taking part, went across the street and ordered the crowd to disperse, he understanding that they were engaged in hazing a freshman. The party dispersed; but the suspicions of the Chief were aroused that something of untoward nature was on the tapis, as several of the students kept up a continual running up and down Holyoke and Dunster streets. Being anxious to ascertain the cause of these movements the Chief stepped into the large enclosure immediately in rear of Holyoke Building, and as he passed a pile of old wagons, he observed a small light or fire apparently on the ground; he stepped up to the affair and found it at first sight to be a tin cracker box; this he gave a slight push with his foot, and the flame immediately disappeared. Surmising the real nature of the machine, he stepped back out of range and watched for further developments. Within the next few minutes, he again stepped up to the box, and found that it contained a large quart glass bottle half filled with powder. A fuse made of soft string and saturated with kerosene oil was one end imbedded in the powder, while the other end originally was fixed at the mouth of the bottle. To this end of the fuse a small piece of paper had been tied, and the burning of this paper was what at first attracted the attention of the chief, but the kick which he gave the box caused the whole affair to drop into the bottle, where, fortunately, it was extinguished, probably owing to a lack of air, thus no doubt saving the life of Mr. Bradford, who would have probably been instantly killed had an explosion took place.

Chief Bradford rightly surmising that the authors of the work, upon finding that their little affair did not go off, would return and reclaim their valuable invention, concealed himself behind a pile of boards and awaited the result of the affair. In about an hour some of the students started the cry of fire, and a moment afterward the alarm box in Harvard square was struck. All the people in the vicinity started for the fire, and in a few moments everything about the square and contiguous streets was quiet. The alarm was caused by the burning of a pile of the highly-seasoned pine boards on the Memorial Building lot, on Cambridge street, and consisted of about 5,000 feet. Steamer One was promptly on hand, and speedily extinguished the flames, but it is estimated that the damage will amount to about $100. This fire, it is supposed, was set by members of the same party who had placed the infernal machine in the rear of Holyoke House, for the purpose of clearing Holyoke and Dunster streets and thus enable them to get their peculiar invention once more into their possession. Their plans, however, in this direction failed, as the Chief of Police still kept watch for the perpetrators. Shortly after ten o'clock he observed three young men coming down Holyoke street, they turned into the enclosure and began to examine their infernal machine.

Chief Bradford now sprang from his hiding-place and rushed toward them, but they were too quick for him, and all started, two of them up Dunster and the other through Holyoke street. The Chief singling out one of them gave hard chase and succeeded in catching him in Harvard square. He was taken to the First Station and locked up, where he gave his name as Alexander Porter Browne, and is a member of the present Sophomore class. He was complained of in the Municipal Court on Tuesday, and his case was continued until November 21, he being put under bonds of $1,000 for his appearance, Geo. Dexter, College Steward, becoming his bondsman.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Address by the President of the Road Before the Detroit Board of Trade.

From the Detroit Post, Nov. 18.

Yesterday noon, upon invitation from the Board of Trade, M. Courtright, Esq., President of the Canada Southern Railway, made a brief address before the Board of Trade, in regard to making Detroit the terminus of that road. He said that the object is to form, with other roads, a cheap line of traffic between Chicago and New York, so located and constructed as to reduce the cost of transporting the products of the interior to the lowest limit. The line adopted by this company, with its connections, will accomplish this result, being practically level and straight to tide water. The route will be through the southern tier of counties in the province of Ontario. Its eastern terminus is at the international bridge, now being constructed over the Niagara River at Buffalo, and its western termini are on the Detroit River, at Amherstburg, near its mouth, 229 miles from the international bridge and (by the branch) at Moore, on the St. Clair River (opposite St. Clair), 184 miles from the bridge. Its western connections with Chicago will be by the Chicago & Canada Southern, from opposite Amherstburg, as well as by the Peninsula & Midland and the Michigan Air Line Railways from St. Clair, all of which are now under construction. These and the eastern connections will make four distinct lines from the eastern termini of the Canada Southern to New York, and, with the Michigan Southern and Central, five distinct lines from its western termini to Chicago. The Canada Southern will thus be a connecting link between great systems of roads, which can now supply to it, at either end, a traffic equal to its utmost capacity. It is also the most direct link in the line of communication between the West and New England States and their principal seaports. The main line and its branches are located where the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers may be crossed to the best advantage by ferries or by bridging. Ferry-boats may be temporarily used, but public convenience will demand that bridges shall be built as soon as possible, with such provision as will prevent interference with navigation. The length of road to be constructed is 291 miles, of which 96 per cent is straight, with no opposing grade exceeding 15 feet per mile, and that for only a short distance in any one place. The distance from the common railway centre at Buffalo, by the main line, is 23 miles less to Toledo than by the Lake Shore, and to Adrian by the Chicago & Canada Southern Railway it is forty-eight miles less than the first named. A large through traffic over the Canada Southern will be derived from the central and northern portions of Michigan, from the rich and thickly populated agricultural regions of Michigan as well as from the vast pine regions of the northern portions of the State. From these sources, it is believed, there will be derived an amount at least equal to that above estimated for the local traffic in Canada of $1,120,000.

The report of the chief engineer of the road, F. N. Kinney, gives the following estimate of distances by the line proposed, from Buffalo *via* the St. Clair branch to Detroit: Buffalo to St. Clair, 184.29 miles; St. Clair to Detroit, *via* New Baltimore, 42, making a total of 226.29 miles.

Concerning the road and its early completion, Mr. Courtright stated that already the right of way is nearly all secured and paid for; that all the grading and bridging, and most of the ties required, are now under contract and under way. The grading and bridging will be completed, and the road bed of the whole line, including the branch, made ready for the superstructure by the 1st of April, 1872. Two hundred and one of the 291 miles will probably be finished by the 1st of January next; and it is now designed to have the whole line of railway completed, equipped, and ready for operation by the first of the year 1873.

"Phocion" in a Fix.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Review, Nov. 18.

The Peoria public were not a little startled about noon to-day by the arrest of Colonel J. W. Howard, formerly political editor of the Peoria *Transcript*, on the charge of bigamy. The charge was brought by the Colonel's own father-in-law, Mr. Jordan, a well known lawyer of Fulton County, and Sheriff Hitchcock sent the prisoner, under escort, to Lewiston, this afternoon.

Howard was not married while he was editing the *Transcript*. He had been married, but his wife, we believe, was dead, and he had a little daughter living with some of her relatives. Leaving Peoria after he closed his connection with our morning cotemporary, he wandered nobody knows where, and last September he came back to this part of the country and soon after wooed and won the affections of Miss Anna Jordan, a daughter of the lawyer we have previously mentioned, living at Bernadotte, in Fulton County. Mr. Jordan was very much opposed to this marriage, and used all his influence to prevent it, but in vain, and the marriage took place with all due form and ceremony. After the wedding, "Phocion" resumed his wanderings, his wife accompanying him. He went to Ohio and stumped the northern part of the State for the Democracy, and afterward returned here.

All this time his wife's father, distrustful and suspicious, seems to have been watching his son-in-law, and hunting up unpleasant incidents of his former career. Finally, at Omaha, he unearthed the facts that have led to Phocion's impending downfall. Mr. Jordan met a Methodist minister here, a man whom Colonel Howard holds at strong enmity, and who, he says, has tried to ruin his (Howard's) character at various times. By the assistance of this minister the lawyer, it appears, was enabled to find proof of at least one other marriage and existing Mrs. J. W. Howard. The Colonel says they are trying to prove that he has three or four wives lying around loose, at Omaha, and elsewhere.

Returning home, provided with this information, Mr. Jordan at once took the necessary steps in the matter, and had Howard arrested as above stated.

The Colonel and his wife were stopping at the Central Hotel, and when the arrest was made the lady, overwhelmed by the shock, fainted away. Howard himself scoffs at the whole thing, and insists that he is innocent of the crime with which he is charged.

"Small-Pox in This Car."

The Philadelphia *Star* relates the following: A singular scene occurred in one of our railway cars a day or two since. A physician entered the car, and, after sniffing around, exclaimed, "There's small-pox in this car!" All the passengers immediately vacated except one lady, who remained seated in the corner.

The physician went to her and asked: "Haven't you had small-pox?"

"Yes," replied the woman, with a woe-begone look, "I have been put out of my boarding-house, and cannot find any place to rest myself, and I got into the car in downright desperation, and made up my mind to ride up and down until I could make up my mind what to do."

The physician took the homeless woman in charge, and, we believe, secured her admission to a hospital.

The Oldest Person in Illinois.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Nov. 18.

One of the remarkable persons of this State and of the country is Mrs. Lucy Roundtree, of Jacksonville, Ill., who is now on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. William Florville, widow of the late William Florville, of this city. This venerable lady was born in "old Richmond," Va., as she calls it. Her maiden name was Lucy Bass, and at the age of 12 years she came with her parents to this State, where she has resided one hundred years; she is therefore 112 years of age, and probably the oldest person in the United States. She enjoys perfect health, retains her mental faculties in a remarkable degree, is quite active, being able to go about the house and perform sundry household duties as well as many persons who are 40 years her junior. Some may possibly doubt the great age of this woman, but her age can be as well established as any similar fact can be without a parish register. She recollects many things which go to prove that she has lived on this earth one hundred and twelve years. There are men in this city, "well along in years," who when boys, remember Mrs. Roundtree as a matron with boys "men grown." She has a number of great-grandchildren attending school in this city at the present time.

FURS THIS SEASON.

The Styles and the Prices.

The fashion column of *Harper's Bazaar* gives this information concerning the styles and prices of furs this season:

Boas of fur are the fashionable choice this season, notwithstanding collars are far more comfortable. These boas vary in length from a mere neck-tie to those two yards long; a yard and a half or three-quarters is the favorite length. When made of fur having long fleece the boa is round; the shorter furs, such as mink and seal-skin, are usually flat boas. Muffs are small and round, and the handsomest are furnished with thick faille ribbon, in preference to tassels of passementerie or fur.

The novelty this winter is sets of silver or black fox. These are very rare, and are as costly as Russian sable. The long fur is light gray, with occasionally a longer hair tipped with silver. It is as soft and downy as marabout feathers, and almost as perishable. A small muff of it costs $250. This fur is now prized above any other for trimming velvet cloaks. A border of fox fur half an inch wide on the leather side, making a trimming nearly three inches wide, as the fleece is long, costs from $10 to $12 a yard.

The black marten fur, sometimes called Alaska sable, is still considered exceedingly stylish. A set of it of excellent quality, consisting of long round boa and small muff, may be had for $35; some handsomer specimens cost $30 or $40. This is the popular and inexpensive fur trimming for cloth, cashmere, silk, and velvet. In selecting this trimming readers are advised to buy that costing $3 or $4 a yard, instead of low-priced qualities, made worthless by dyes, or so badly dressed that the odor of the animal is discovered when the fur is worn in a warm room. A single narrow fur border, showing only two or three inches on the right side, is more stylish than a broader one or a double row of fur.

There is nothing new to relate of sables. Mink, though not so universally worn as formerly, is still a most desirable fur. Medium sets of dark mink of good quality cost from $60 to $80, according to length of boa; choicest dark mink sets are $125. Coarse light mink is sold very low.

Evening sets of ermine are small round muffs and very long boa, often more than two yards in length, wound around the neck. Fine sets cost from $45 to $55, according to the length of the boa. Very fine chinchilla sets are also worn on dressy occasions—price, $50.

A boa and muff of fur seal, make an inexpensive and serviceable set that will be worn by young ladies and misses. The boa costs from $5 to $25, the muff from $12 to $20.

Fur sacques, the most comfortable of all cloaks, are short this year, measuring from twenty-four to twenty-six inches, and are made quite loose below, or else slashed to give room for a bouffant tournure. The newest have bell-shaped sleeves (half-flowing), but the close coat sleeve is generally preferred. The sacque most in favor is of velvet-like fur seal, not in its natural wood-brown color, but that dyed a dark maroon shade. These are often bordered with other furs; but plain untrimmed sacques, handsomely fitted, are in best taste. Seventy-five dollars is the lowest price for a sacque of good sound seal-skin, and this will not be of finest quality; handsomer qualities cost from $100 to $150. The various curly furs called Astrakhan are still worn in sacques. The reader is warned against buying these at very low prices, as those sold for $25 or $30 are apt to be of unsound leather that will not last a single winter. It is better economy to pay a reliable furrier $40 for an Astrakhan sacque that he will warrant to be of good, sound skins, though not of fine quality; $75 buys a handsome curled fur sacque, and many cost as high as $150 or $200. Sets of these black furs are usually preferred for deep mourning.

For children there are sets of squirrel lock, made of the sides of the Siberian squirrel. The tiny muff and boa cost from $5 to $7. Sacques of white cony are shown for children from 3 to 12 years, and are also made for infants; these cost from $13 to $20.

Fur turbans for gentlemen have higher round crowns than those formerly worn. Made of seal, the fashionable fur gentlemen, they cost from $12 to $15. Astrakhan turbans are $6. The seal-skin facing on the collar and cuffs of a gentleman's overcoat cost from $30 to $40.

Carriage robes of white Arctic fox fur are still the choice for ladies' use; they cost from $100 to $125.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT'S SUFFERING.

The Perils of Bear Hunting on the Missouri.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Nov. 18.

The hilly country of Cole and Osage counties of this State has at one time been a favorite resort for game, and particularly for bears, and a few bears and a number of deer yet remain in the rocky brush-covered hills. A few days ago, according to a correspondent of the Plattsburg *Register*, a man named Wm. Hamilton, residing near the Missouri Pacific, took his rifle in the morning and went into the timber about a mile off, to shoot squirrels. Not returning in the evening, his family became somewhat alarmed, as it was known bears had been recently seen in the neighborhood. Nothing being heard of him all night, several neighbors the next morning went in search of him. About 3 o'clock in the evening they found him up a leaning tree, thirty feet from the ground, fast, and unable to extricate himself. After some trouble he was gotten down, it was seen that one foot and ankle were badly torn and bleeding. He said that about 3 o'clock the previous day he came across a large black bear, and shot at him, but missed him, when the bear made for him with all his might. He ran, and finding the bear gaining on him, threw away his rifle and partly climbed and partly ran up a leaning sycamore tree, with the bear following right at his heels. The top of this tree had been broken off and was hollow, in which hole he thrust one of his legs, to keep himself from falling, but he soon found that his leg was fast when he tried to extricate himself, and he could not draw it out. The bear, in the meantime, had torn the boot off the foot on the outside, and was gnawing and eating the flesh from the foot and ankle. Mr. Hamilton took his pocketknife out and cut at his eyes, but with one sweep of his paw the bear struck the knife from his hand, with a part of two of his fingers. He could now see no help, and gave up to die, expecting to be eaten up alive by the beast. But soon a happy thought struck him. That morning he had put some salt in his pocket to salt some cattle he had running in the timber, which, providentially he had not found. Of this he took a small handful and sprinkled in the bear's eyes. It had the desired effect. He shook his head, growled and went down. He soon, however, returned, when a little more salt drove him away the second time, when, to Mr. Hamilton's inexpressible delight, he now saw him trotting off into the forest. That night Mr. Hamilton's sufferings were beyond expression, both in body and mind, with one leg fast in the hole in the top of the tree, the other hanging out, torn and bleeding, and exceedingly painful, and he not knowing what moment the bear would return and finish up his work. He now truly ascribes the preservation of his life to the salt he had in his pocket, and advises everybody before they go hunting in Osage County to fill at least one pocket with salt.

Remarkable Flight of Carrier Pigeons.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier, Nov. 16.

We noticed, a short time ago, the wonderful flight of the carrier pigeon Tempest. We have now to record the still more extraordinary time of two other birds sent home. The following notes were found on them on their arrival:

DEAR FATHER: September 13, 1871, latitude 27 10 north, longitude 79 30 west, 1,014 statute miles from Montclair, N. J.—I will let the male bird Tornado go with this note at exactly 9 o'clock a. m., New York time. I let the bird Tempest go on the 10th. She rose up about five hundred yards high, and then made one tremendous plunge to the north, and was out of sight about as quick as a flash of lightning. HARRY C. BLEECKER.

DEAR FATHER: September 21, 1871, latitude 28 north, longitude 92 5 west, 1,036 statute miles from Montclair, N. J.—I will let the old bird Typhoon go with this note at exactly 8 o'clock a. m., New York time. He is a powerful bird, but he has a fearful job on hand. He must go through 10 or perish. All well. HARRY C. BLEECKER.

The bird Tornado arrived at Montclair the same day, at seven minutes past 2 o'clock p. m., making over one hundred and ninety-six miles an hour. Typhoon arrived the same day, at fifty-four minutes past 3 o'clock p. m., and fell dead on his arrival, but he brought the note in the unprecedented time of 203 miles an hour.

Arabian Laughing Plant.

In Palgrave's "Central and Eastern Arabia," we are told some interesting facts concerning this singular plant. The active principle appears to reside principally in its seeds. These seeds, when powdered and administered in full, judicious quantities, produce effects similar to those produced by the celebrated laughing gas of Sir Humphrey Davy. The person to whom the drug is administered laughs, sings, dances, and conducts himself in the most extravagant and ludicrous style. After an hour of this intense excitement he falls asleep, and, upon awaking, is totally unconscious of anything he said or did while under the influence of the drug. In Kasseem it hardly attains the height of six inches above the ground, while in Oman it has reached the height of three or four feet, with widespreading limbs. The stems are woody, and when stripped of the bark have a yellowish tinge; the leaf is of a dark green color and pinnated, with about twenty leaflets on either side; the stocks are smooth and shining; the flowers are yellow and grow in tufts, and the anthers numerous. The fruit is a capsule, stuffed with greenish padding, in which lie embedded two or three black seeds, in size and shape much like French beans. Their taste is sweetish, but with a peculiar opiate flavor. The smell is overpowering and almost sickly.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.

$101,000 in Bonds Stolen—Arrest of One of the Thieves.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 18.

The Union Trust Company of No. 73 Broadway was robbed yesterday in the most daring manner—the second time that it has been victimized within about six months. The first time about $80,000 in bonds was stolen; yesterday the plunder was bonds representing $101,000. A little before 3 p. m., when the clerks of the establishment were very busy, two strangers of respectable appearance entered the office, and speaking over the counter which separates the clerks from the outsiders, asked for the President, J. B. Frothingham, who was seated in his office, in the front of the room, and separated from the clerks' department by a slight partition. As the door which led to this department was locked, the strangers tapped it, and were admitted by Mr. Frothingham in person. One of them stated to Mr. Frothingham that his name was Edwards, and that they had come to borrow some money—about $3,000 or $4,000. While "Edwards" engaged the attention of Mr. Frothingham with the preliminaries of the "loan," his companion, who had been surveying the office at his ease, slipped into the adjoining room and seized 101 bonds of $1,000 each, of the Monticello Railway Company, which were lying on the desk. The two then made some further remarks and left.

Mr. Frothingham's suspicions were aroused, however, by the movements of the men, and turning quickly he discovered the disappearance of the bonds. Hastening to the door, he secured the man who had conversed with him, and held him until the arrival of an officer, when the culprit was taken to the First Precinct Station House on New street, where he again gave the name of Edwards, although he has been identified as one Kelly, not unknown to the police. His confederate, who has not been discovered, escaped with the bonds. It is believed that they had been watching the office for some time, and having seen the package of bonds, their cupidity was excited, and they made their desperate and successful attempt.

The President of the Union Trust Company has issued a notice, as trustee of the Monticello Railroad Company, cautioning the public against negotiating these bonds, or, in fact, any bonds of this road, as none have been issued by the company. Mr. Frothingham states that the bonds are valueless, but might be used to defraud innocent people.

BANKING.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 126 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
TOLMAN WHEELER, President.

TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. B. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cranklin.
CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1871.

On Friday, November 24, 1871, THE Commercial National BANK OF CHICAGO,

Will occupy its new office on Washington-st., between State and Dearborn-sts., adjoining the First National Bank of Chicago.

H. F. EAMES, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS,

MASONIC BUILDING, Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., Branch Office, 493 Wabash-av.

Transact a regular banking business same as State or National Bank. Also deal in Government Securities, convert the '62 5-20s due Dec. 1. Draw Cold Bills of Exchange on New York, and Sterling Bills direct on London.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The BANK OF MONTREAL will open a branch office for the transaction of a regular banking business on Randolph-st., opposite the Court House, and adjoining Bryan's Fidelity Safe Deposit Co., on Monday, the 13th inst.

The permanent office, located in the Union National Bank Building, Madison-st., will be ready for occupation in December.

Sterling Exchange bought and sold and Letters of Credit issued on England, China, &c.

Drafts issued on New York, Boston, San Francisco, and all points in Canada.

WM. RICHARDSON, Manager.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall Street, New York. FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow Interest on all balances (of 5 per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

Cushman & Hardin, BANKERS,

223 Michigan-av., and 10 North Canal-st.

A regular Banking business transacted as heretofore. Accounts of Merchants, Banks, and Bankers solicited. Governments, Gold, etc., bought and sold.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO., BANKERS,

43 SOUTH CANAL-ST. *A General Banking Business Transacted.*

City National Bank,

NEW VAULT AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. Corner Washington and Clinton sts.

HOODS, SCARFS, &c.

COLLADAY, TROUT & CO., OF PHILADELPHIA,

Have now in stock for the accommodation of the Chicago Jobbing Trade, a full line of **Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs,** JACKETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND **Shirts and Drawers,** Which we offer at Eastern prices, and deliver goods from stock at NO. 329 STATE-ST.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES,** of All Sizes. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

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PIANOS, Organs, etc.

ATTENTION, BUYERS!

Julius Bauer & Co.,

formerly 69 Washington-st., are now located at **270 AND 614 MICHIGAN-AV.,** and invite the public to call and examine their new stock of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, received since the fire from their New York and Baltimore branches, including the celebrated

Knabe Pianos,
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Needham's "Silver-Tongue" Organs,

A full assortment of Paganini Strings, Violins, Accordions, Concertinas, Guitars, Brass Instruments, etc., which they are offering for CASH, at greatly reduced prices.

Pianos and Organs tuned, polished, repaired, and shipped on short notice.

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NEW MUSIC. C. A. WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SONGS, Duets, Quartettes and Trios.

SONGS WITH CHORUSES.

I hear thy sweet voice calling
Will you meet me by the stile
Now 'tis Bed-time
Put me in my Little Bed
...her little bed we laid her
...take me home again
Come, ...Come
Little Em...

BALLAD.

'Twas ... time
The above are embellished with a fine lithograph.

TRIOS.

O, Restless Sea ... soprano, tenor and bass
Hope Beyond
Only Thee
No tongue can tell ... Concert song

QUARTETTES.

Moonlight on the Lake
Home by the River
Queen of the Beautiful

MALE QUARTETTES.

Dancing o'er the wave
Bugle Horn
Whippoorwill's Call
My Gondola awaits thee
Queen of the Beautiful

SACRED QUARTETTES.

Guide us in the path of right
God in mercy hear our prayer
Is it all life to live
Almighty God Thee ...
Know Ye the Lord is God

The above list are all C. A. WHITE'S composition, acknowledged to be the most popular writer in the country. Copies promptly mailed on receipt of price. WHITE, SMITH & PERRY, Publishers, 298 and 300 Washington-st., Boston.

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THE NORTH POLE.

The [illegible] Expedition—The Best Route to the North Pole.

The Geographical and Statistical Society of Frankfort-on-the-Main has received a report from Lieutenant Julius Payer, one of the two leaders of the German expedition to the North Pole. It is dated "October 9, from [illegible] [illegible] interest. After some introductory remarks, the report goes on to say:

The preliminary expedition for the exploration of the sea between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, which is to be followed next year by an expedition of greater magnitude, has achieved a very unexpected result—one which is opposed to all previous calculations. The reason why the principal object of the expedition—viz., the exploration of Kaiser Karl's Land—[illegible] could not be consistently carried out will be explained to you by Naval Lieutenant Weyprecht personally. As an offset against this failure there appears, however, the discovery of an extensive open polar sea in place of the unknown [illegible] which were formerly considered unnavigable. The Russians, the Swedes, and even the German expedition of 1868, vainly attempted to penetrate [illegible] as far as the Southern part of this polar sea. But the result now obtained is calculated to give a different turn to the whole polar question, and to create a new basis for the exploration of the North Pole.

"It is very much to be regretted that the great German North Polar Expedition of 1869-70 did not take this route, through the Sea of Nova Zembla, as it was originally pointed out by Dr. Petermann, who declared it to be the best route for penetrating into the heart of the polar basin.

"In spite of the fact that the highest authorities have hitherto decidedly opposed every route east of Spitzbergen, and that the numerous Russian expeditions during the present century have not even been able to sail round the northern part of Nova Zembla, and although the voyage of the Norwegian Johannesen, last year, close to the coast of the double island to the Sea of Kara to the Sea of Barentz, was considered an extraordinary and doubtful event, in spite of these facts to the contrary, our experience has proved the existence of an extensive open sea north of Nova Zembla. The Sea of Kara has been explored by the navigators, Simonsen and Nattisen and officers, and reported to be almost completely free from ice. Simonsen has not found any ice even around the White Island. On the strength of these explorations the connection of the open sea of Nova Zembla with the waters of the north of Siberia may be considered an established fact. With this discovery vanishes an immense territory of ice from our maps. The year 1871 will undoubtedly be represented as very favorable to the ice navigation, although "unfavorable" years have often been spoken of without cause or proof. But the walrus hunters of Noringia are unanimous in regarding last summer as the worst season ever experienced. Even the steamer Germania, of the German expedition, has not succeeded in penetrating into the Sea of Kara. In Norway the fact that sailing vessels have achieved higher results than steamships, is attributed to the faulty construction of the Germania as a sailing vessel as well as a steamer, and it is, therefore, a matter of great importance to subject this vessel to an impartial examination.

"The question now arises, how came the result of the present polar voyage to be so essentially different from all that had hitherto been experienced? We are as far from the presumption to believe that we have acted with more energy and resolution than our predecessors, as from placing our little enterprise on a degree with the large expeditions that went before us. The key to the riddle is simply this: that nearly all expeditions have entered and left these waters too early in the season. The best and only period for navigation is the autumn. Another reason for the ill-success of all these expeditions was that they kept too near the coast of Nova Zembla or Spitzbergen, as it now appears that to penetrate north forty to forty-two degrees longitude is the most suitable part of the sea of Nova Zembla. We reached seventy-nine northern latitude almost without any difficulty and it was only the want of provisions that prevented us from going further north.

The probable cause of this favorable state of the ice in the sea of Nova Zembla in the autumn appears to be the Gulf Stream. From the collection and comparison of all previous observations this cannot, however, be said as certain, but only as probable. In favor of our opinion we may mention the fact that in this high latitude the temperature of the water in September is three to five degrees higher than that of the air; also the frequency of fog, the stream to the north-east, on the coast of Nova Zembla, the characteristic blue color of the Gulf Stream, and the extraordinary number of small animals. In the beginning of September the Gulf Stream seems to leave the coast of Nova Zembla and to appear further west, or perhaps to extend itself over a much larger space. This stream of warm water is not equally deep and loses power as it extends further north. One of the most noteworthy facts is the large number of whales in the Sea of Nova Zembla. The scientific experiments made during our voyage consisted in observations of the temperature of the surface of the water, in regular meteorological researches at different depths, in geological examinations of collections of stones and plants, etc."

THE APACHES.

The Recent Troubles in Arizona—A United States Grand Jury Finds Over One Hundred Indictments for Murder—Sharp Official Criticism.

The Citizen, published at Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, in its issue of October 2[illegible] contains the following report of the United States Grand Jury for that county, the session of which had just concluded:

After a session of nine days this body adjourned on Monday last. According to the report 111 indictments were found—108 for murder and three for misdemeanor. The first two pages of the report refer to examinations of the books of a portion of the Federal officers located in Tucson, and was quite complimentary. It then goes on to recite the deplorable condition of the Territory, growing out of the hostility of the Apaches. This portion of the report is herewith given, to wit:

We, the United States Grand Jury for the county of Pima, Territory of Arizona, viewing the anomalous and startling condition of this county and Territory, feel it our bounden duty to further report:

That from the highest character of sworn evidence before this body, we find that in 1860 Cachise, the head of a patriarchal Indian Government in this county, near Apache Pass, desiring and being at peace with the United States, and living by theft, robbery and murder in the neighboring states of Mexico, much of his stolen stock being purchased by citizens in the United States; that in 1861, believing that Cachise had stolen a boy, a Lieutenant of the United States Army violated the hospitalities of his tent in an attempt to seize Cachise, and since that, from the most careful investigation, we have been unable to learn that said Cachise has desired peace with the citizens of this Territory; and the best evidence shows that the few interviews he has had with our officers were mere ruses, to be able to keep up connection with the base of his supplies for ammunition, guns and recruits for his raids, the Indian reservations or points where Apache Indians were fed by the Government of the United States.

We find that at Camp Apache, while the Apache Indians were being fed as prisoners of war, the commanding officer at that camp sold a hatful of ammunition to one of the worst of the Indians, for a turkey for the use of his own table, and he furnished the post interpreter ammunition to trade with the Indians, and also distributed guns to said Indians. That during the time the Apache Indians have been fed under the name of prisoners of war or otherwise at Camp Apache, Camp Goodwin, and Camp Grant, in this Territory, they were not disarmed or controlled in any way—drawing their rations on ration days, on the simple promise that they had come as friends, and would remain where the commanding officer would indicate, and if not they would be considered as hostile Indians. They were counted on ration days, and inquiry made after those who were absent, and a pass was given to small parties for a number of days whenever they wished to go hunting or gathering their favorite food. That while being fed at Camp Goodwin a party of Apache Indians left that camp and stole stock from near Tucson. That their trail was followed, and they were attacked. In the attack said Indians, recognizing the Camp Goodwin physician, shouted to him that they thought him their friend, and physician understanding their language and recognizing them as Apache Indians fed at Camp Goodwin. That while being fed at Camp Goodwin a party of Apache Indians left that camp and killed Colonel Stone, Deputy Collector of Customs, and five men, capturing the United States mail, on the 4th day of October, 1869. The Chief of the party acknowledged that he committed this act, and has since been fed at Camp Apache.

That while being fed at Camp Grant, three Indians left said camp and joined the party of Cachise that killed L. D. Wooster and Trinidad Aguera, on the 21st of March, 1871; that while being fed at Camp Grant a party of Apache Indians left said camp and stole cattle near Tucson; were followed, and one of their number, a well-known Indian at Camp Grant, was killed on the 12th day of April, 1871; that Es-ke-van-zin, with seven other Apache Indians, after receiving tickets for rations at Camp Grant, proceeded immediately to the house of C. McKinney and killed him on the 28th day of May, 1871, and they have since been receiving rations at that camp; that a party of those Indians joined another band of hostile Indians and attacked a train of wagons beyond the Cienega, in this county, and in the encounter one of the Chiefs of the Camp Grant party was killed July 18, 1871; that while being fed at Camp Grant a party of Indians left said camp and killed the Sonora mail rider near Tucson on the 18th day of September, 1871.

We find that the hostile bands of Indians in this Territory are led by many different chiefs, who have generally adopted the policy of Cachise, making the points where the Indians are fed the base of their supplies for ammunition, guns, and recruits for their raids, as each hostile chief usually draws warriors from other bands when he makes an important raid upon the citizens, or the neighboring State of Sonora, where they are continually making their depredations. We find that the habit of beastly drunkenness has generally prevailed, with few marked exceptions, among the officers commanding at Camp Grant, Camp Goodwin, and Camp Apache, where the Apache Indians have been fed; that the rations issued at these camps to the Indians have frequently been insufficient for their support and unjustly distributed, sometimes bones being issued instead of meat; that one Quartermaster of the United States said he made a surplus of 12,000 pounds of corn in issuing rations to the Indians of Camp Goodwin. We find that a commanding officer, while commanding at Camp Apache, gave liquor to the Apache Indians, and got beastly drunk with them from whisky belonging to the Hospital Department of the U. S. Government; also, that another officer of the United States Army gave liquor to the said Indians at the said camp; that officers of the United States Army at those camps where the Indians are fed are in the habit of using their official position to break the chastity of Indian women. That the present reservation at Camp Grant with the Apache Indians on the reservation are such that the whole body of Indians on said reservation might leave the reservation, and be gone many days without the knowledge of the commanding officer. In conclusion of the labors of this United States grand jury, we would say that 300 of our neighbors, friends, and fellow-citizens have fallen by the murdering hand of the Apache Indian, clothing in the garb of mourning the family circle in many of the hamlets, towns, and cities of all the States of our country. This blood cries from the ground to the American people for justice—justice to all men.

CHAS. TRUMBULL HAYDEN, Foreman.

ITALY.

Schism of the Democracy—Garibaldi Declares Reconciliation with Mazzini Impossible.

Rome (Nov. 11) Correspondence of the London News.

The schism in the ranks of the Italian Democratic party is complete. General Garibaldi, in a long-winded but interesting letter, announces that a reconciliation between himself and Mazzini is absolutely impossible. In writing to Petroni, a follower of Mazzini, General Garibaldi commences his letter with a defence of his own followers, whom the Mazzinians have called satellites:

"Who are these satellites (exclaims the General)? name them, you martyr of Italian independence. Who are these satellites who have always led the Nizzard seamen by the nose? Read the organs of the Monarchical party, especially in 1860, and you will find it constantly repeated that 'Garibaldi might be something * * but he unfortunately is surrounded by Mazzinians.' All this is perfectly false. Ask those who have known me more intimately than you ever knew me. Ask them whether they ever found a man more obstinate than I in doing what I believed to be for the general welfare."

After deeply lamenting that the Mazzinians should have brought such discord into the Democratic party, General Garibaldi proceeds to defend the International, and says:

"Anathema on Paris. And why? Because it destroyed the Column and the house of Thiers. Have you ever seen a whole village destroyed by fire because it has accorded hospitality to a franc-tireur or to a volunteer? and this not only in France but in Lombardy, in Venice, everywhere."

General Garibaldi hopes that when tranquillity is restored, the world will be less severe against the Commune, and more just in condemning the assassins of Versailles.

"What could that poor people do (asks Garibaldi) under the direction of a Commune, of a Central Committee of Public Health, of a number of more or less revolutionary clubs, and who were infected with all sorts of reactionary elements? With a civil delegate for the war, (mark the contradiction) a General for the army; one for the National Guards; all the authorities at loggerheads with each other without the least possibility of an understanding, Paris was turned into a Babylon of doctrinaires."

After a warm defence of the International, Garibaldi proceeds to declare why he and Mazzini absolutely cannot be reconciled. He says:

"Both I and Mazzini are now old men; let us not so much as speak of conciliation between us two—infallibilities may die, but will never yield. A reconciliation with Mazzini!—such a thing could only take place by my obeying him; and this I feel I could never do."

This last epistle of the hermit of Caprera only shows once more the generous heart of the man who wrote it. As the General says, in concluding his letter, for the good of humanity he fought in the new world; he fought for it under Pius IX., under King Victor Emanuel, under Gambetta and Trochu, and for the same purpose he would most undoubtedly fight under Max or any other leader of the International. General Garibaldi has read the programme and the statutes of the International, and is enchanted with the noble object it has in view. "Only," says the General, "we must hope that the International will not meet in Italy the same fate it met with in Paris; i. e., be ruled by men who, by their exaggeration, bring ridicule on the society." It would be difficult to guess how this is to be prevented in Italy. General Garibaldi, like Mr. Scott Russell, would be very glad to solve at once the social question. He foresees no difficulties. The object is a generous one, and nobody ought to refuse to act as he would. Garibaldi has proclaimed himself the champion of the social movement in Italy, and seems to feel pretty confident that as he was fortunate in overcoming whole armies, so he will obtain in this contest as full and as marvellous a victory. I very much fear that in passing from theory to practice, he will find himself the victim of a second Aspromonte.

The Serfs.

The Russian Government has recently published interesting statistics in reference to the emancipation of the serfs. The emancipation ukase was issued on February 19, 1861, and at that time in Russia and Europe there were 103,158 land-owners, who employed 9,797,163 serfs as agricultural laborers on their estates, besides 900,971 household servants held in the same condition of bondage. Including women, the total number of serfs was upwards of 22,000,000. The 103,158 land-owners possessed about 60,000,000 acres of land, of which about 20,000,000 were occupied by the serfs for their cottages and gardens. By the emancipation ukase the land thus occupied by the serfs was to become their property after the payment of its value by instalments. In ten years after the promulgation of the decree of emancipation, 6,474,613 serfs have become absolute proprietors of 12,881,113 acres of land. Another period of ten years, it is calculated, must elapse before all the serfs are emancipated. The popular notion that emancipation has ruined the nobles and enriched the serfs, it is argued, is entirely fallacious. The nobles still possess the greater portion of the land, each one still retaining on an average 384 acres, while the peasant owns only two acres. In the less populous parts of Russia the land lies uncultivated, in consequence of the want of laborers; but this state of affairs, it is contended, is to be attributed to the conduct of the nobles, who, before the emancipation, were in the habit of sending the most intelligent serfs to the towns to learn trades, and then claim a large share of their considerable earnings. In this way the number of hands on the estates were reduced.

—A company of Chinamen has commenced drying and smoking wild geese in Los Angeles for shipment to China.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

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And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

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And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

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A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

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Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

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Single copy, one year	$2.00
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter up of club	20.00
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GENTLEMEN: By order of Court appointing me Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York, the creditors of the Company are required to present their claims to me on or before 1st proximo. Please give immediate notice of the fact to the policy holders in your city.

Very truly yours,
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Immediate action of policy holders is requested, in view of above.
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With their former large stock and extensive variety in every Department.

All orders will have our prompt and faithful attention at LOWEST PRICES.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

MORSE, WARD & CO., *PRODUCE* Commission Merchants, No. 227 East Michigan-st.

Advances made on consignments of Grain, Provisions, Dressed Hogs, etc., for sale in this market. Property bought and sold on margins.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
FLINT, THOMPSON & CO., Chicago.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, Chicago.

W. B. LAPARLE. JACOB FUNCK.
LAPARLE & FUNCK, Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors, No. 52 Fulton-st., near Clinton, CHICAGO, ILL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., Architectural Iron Works, CINCINNATI.

Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railings, and all Iron Work used in the erection of buildings.

GAGE BROS. & CO. WHOLESALE MILLINERY. 961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

WEST & CO., Wax Flower Materials, FANCY GOODS. SEA SHELLS BY THE CASE. Now at 9[illegible] Wabash-av., will remove December 1 to 270 West Madison-st.

BROWN BROTHERS, 226 East Monroe street, (OLD PLACE), MANUFACTURERS OF Hyatt's Patent Sidewalk Lights AND HUNT'S CELEBRATED "Dakota" Soft Coal Stoves. May be found at the old quarters, as above, ready for orders.

F. S. HANSON, NEW ENGLAND MILLS, 145 and 147 WEST LAKE-ST. Full stock of Hominy, Pearl Barley, Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal Flour, Cornmeal, &c.

HINRICHS & SONTAG, IMPORTERS OF French China, and Bohemian GLASSWARE. No. 656 State-st., formerly No. 56 Lake-st.

BRICK AND STONE OLD AND NEW BOUGHT FOR CASH, BY LYMAN BRIDGES & CO. Dealer in all kinds of Building Materials and Ready-made Houses, corner Carroll and Sangamon-sts.

CHAPIN & GORE, No. 142 Twenty-second-st., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Fine Whiskeys AND IMPORTED LIQUORS. Have on hand 500 cases imported Champagne, all brands. Also have a full stock of California Wines.

To Watchmakers.

I have returned from the East, and am now ready to fill orders as usual. Same terms and prices.
JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, Wholesale Jeweler, &c., [illegible] Wabash-av.

WILLOW-WARE.

The undersigned has the pleasure of informing his customers that he has reopened his business with a good assorted stock, on the same place.
A. LEHMANN, 2[illegible] State-st.

TO BANKERS And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK? ROBINS N & CO., 713 East Madison-st.

J. MARSCHING & CO., 48 JOHN-ST., NEW YORK, Importers of Bronze Powder and Metal of Leaf.

TOYS. Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 984 State-st.

J. MASON PARKER, Negotiator of Chicago Mortgages and Real Estate, No. 3 Boston Post Building, Boston. Refers to Hon. Jas. F. Joy, Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, Hon. Mark Skinner.

Lipman's Loan Office, formerly corner Clark and Madison-sts. All pledges not redeemed by 2d inst. will be sold.
A. LIPMAN, 614 Michigan-av.

Window Glass. D. S. SCHANCK & SONS, Importers of Plate and Window Glass, 27 Chamb[illegible] st., New York.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, *99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.* Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

Lipman's Money Loan Office, formerly corner Clark and Madison-sts. All pledges not redeemed by the 1st of December will be sold.
A. LIPMAN, 614 Michigan-av.

DANGEROUS WALLS THROWN DOWN, Safes got out, etc. Send descriptive orders to N. P. BOSLEY, House-Mover, 1[illegible] West Washington-st.

DR. J. F. THOMPSON Is prepared to give GAS in the extraction of teeth. Office: 19 NORTH CARPENTER ST.

Men's Socks. 300 dozen country knit socks for sale very cheap at 64 and 66 West Randolph-st., corner of Clinton.
DAVID NEWBURG.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry At wholesale. W. B. LANGLEY, 22 West Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.

Rt. Rev. WM. E. ARMITAGE, S.D., [illegible] of Wisconsin, Pa[illegible]
Rev. GEO. M. EVERHART, S.D., Rector.

As a first class institution for girls and young ladies, Kemper Hall, elegantly equipped and appointed, offers, in every department, superior advantages. Special and liberal terms made with Chicago sufferers. Pupils received at any time. References: The Rt. [illegible], Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector Holy Communion, Joseph P. Clarkson, Esq., 651 Wabash-av., from any one of whom circulars may, at any time, be obtained. For particulars address the Rector.
November, 1871.

SHOW CASES.

Three new patented designs, superior to all others. Send for circular. W. H. GROVE, manufacturer, 311 North Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE WARNING!

Read the article in yesterday's Tribune, on Cholera, and GIVE HEED to its warnings. The free use of the new disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, will purify the bad air in your houses, and DISINFECT EVERYTHING that this terrible disease feeds upon.

Prepared by TILDEN & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, New Lebanon, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.

RUPTURE.

The Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, formerly of 71 Washington-st., opposite Crosby's Opera House, is now located at the southeast corner of State and Eighteenth-sts. A new and complete assortment of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Crutches, Bandages, apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, etc., we have on hand or will make and adjust with the usual scientific accuracy. We make a specialty of Hernia (Rupture), Deformities, etc. Correspondence solicited.
MARSH & BOWLES, corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.

Are now ready to fill all orders of any size of Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, &c., At old prices. Factory and office, near the corner of Sixteenth and Ruble-sts.

BURNT PAPER. Writing Perfectly Restored.

The writing on papers, badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, has been perfectly restored by using our Ink Revolver. More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Madison-st.
E. J. MORRIS & CO.

A Wonderful Lady.

Everybody is going to see the great European Astrologist and Female Physician, who is creating such a sensation all over the city. Those persons wishing to know their future destiny and see a correct likeness of their future partners, should visit the Madame immediately. It is only once in a lifetime you have the opportunity to consult such a personage. She is pronounced by all other Professors of the Art to be the only real and dependent Planet Reader now in this country.

RESIDENCE: 528 State-st.

Floors that Wont Burn! MADE OF MARBLE, WHITE & BLACK. By GEO. BARNEY, SWANTON, Vt.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed trustees to convert all the property, funds, and effects of the Great Western Telegraph Company. All persons indebted to said company are requested to make payment to, and all creditors of said company to present their demands at said office to William J. Haller, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.
FRED. A. WAIDNER, PETER [illegible], WILLIAM J. HALLER.
Chicago, Nov. 19, 1871.

PERSONAL.

Experienced insurance agents who, since the fire find their occupation gone, can make liberal arrangements by calling at the [illegible] Insurance Company, of Chicago, to canvass in the city. Inquire at the home office, [illegible] West Lake-st.
JOHN F. POSE, Manager of Agencies.

COAL.

For the convenience of customers residing in the south part of the city, we have opened an office at [illegible] Twenty-second-st. All orders for Coal left there will receive prompt attention.
[illegible] Yards, 144 Market-st., and 175 South Clark-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, HEADQUARTERS AT 522 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of Boots and Shoes, and are prepared to supply customers.

C. O. Thompson & Co., COMMISSION, BOOTS AND SHOES, 234 Michigan-av., CORNER OF HARRISON-ST.

Boots and Shoes.

McCORMICK & CLARK, formerly at 57 South Clark-st., have reopened at 46 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House, and are now prepared to supply their customers with good goods at low prices.

Boots and Shoes.
J. T. JEWETT, 1001 State-st.
I have opened my business at the above number, where I have the facilities to meet the wants of my former patrons, as well as those who may favor me with a call.

FOR SALE.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1328 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

Poultry & Game.

Ship to GEO. D. COOK, Commission Merchant, 736 State-st., Chicago. Refer to G. C. Cook & Co., C. Follansbee & Son, Bankers.

CHEESE.

1,800 New York Factory, for sale by H. A. BOGARDUS & CO., 1224 Prairie-av.

FIRE-PROOF STONE.

For Houses, Vaults, etc. This stone is used in furnaces and rolling mills as a substitute for fire brick. I will submit it to any test of heat desired. It will endure a white heat for days and weeks without fusing. Call on J. T. PHILLIPS, Sherman House.

LUMBER.

Large Timber and 3-inch Joist.
MILLS & COOK, 331 Lumber-st.
Stables to rent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that Lazarus Silverman, having purchased the entire interest of Henry Horner in the firm of Lazarus Silverman & Co., the said firm is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN, HENRY HORNER.

The undersigned will carry on the banking and exchange business as heretofore, at 562 Wabash-av., in his own name, and invites his friends and customers to continue their patronage.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN.
Chicago, Nov. 7, 1871.

I hereby recommend all my friends and patrons to continue their patronage with the above firm.
HENRY HORNER.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hammond & Brother is dissolved by mutual consent.
D. HAMMOND, T. C. HAMMOND.
Chicago, October 16, 1871.

REAL ESTATE DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Scoville & Harvey, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, is dissolved. The business will be continued by J. D. Harvey.
J. D. HARVEY, [illegible] SCOVILLE.
Chicago, Nov. 18, 1871.

J. D. Harvey, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, 384 Wabash-av.

Will attend to the purchase, sale, and leasing of real estate, collection of rents, &c. Loans negotiated at current rates.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given by the subscriber that the firm of A. Drowne & Co. [illegible] by him in this city in August last, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Chicago, Nov. 20, 1871. JAMES BROWN, JR.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE CELEBRATED Dubuque Soft Coal BASE-BURNER,

A perfect gas and smoke-burner, economical in consumption of fuel; the greatest heater in existence. Fire kept 48 hours without replenishing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Manufactured by Burdett, Smith & Co., Troy, N. Y. For sale by

TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., CORNER JACKSON-ST.

STOVES.

If you want a stove for your parlor, store, office, or chamber, get the king of BASE BURNERS, THE ILLUMINATOR.

If you want the best cook stove in the world, warranted in every respect, get the MAGEE ADVANCE, MAGEE STANDARD, with roasting closet, &c., or Magee's New Portable Range, The Cheapest and best range in the market. Sufferers by the great fire can get heating or cook stoves at wholesale prices, delivered and set up by

TILLOTSON BROS., *Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.*

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Office: North Pier, near Light House.

Full assortment Stewart's Stoves, Lawson Furnaces, Warren Ranges. The only wholesale stove warehouse left by the great fire, with the largest and most complete stock in the West.

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, &c.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash-av.,

Have reopened a NEW and COMPLETE stock of NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY DRY GOODS, Shawls, Flannels, Knit Goods, etc., which they offer to the Trade AT LOW PRICES.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., Nos. 59 and 61 West Washington-st., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf, and Lap Robes, Umbrellas, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.

HARDWARE.

J. L. WAYNE & SON, NO. 14 NORTH CANAL-ST., (Late 130 Lake-st.) have a full line of Cabinet, Builders' and General HARDWARE, Upholsterers' Goods & Undertakers' Trimmings.

Thanking friends for past patronage, we ask a continuance of the same.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND TOOLS.
J. K. TYLER, No. 250 State-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE OFFICES OF THE ANCHOR LINE Of Transatlantic, Peninsular and Mediterranean Steamships will be at

70 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—General, Open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.
43 South Canal-st.—Branch, Open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

At either of which we issue passage tickets between the United States and all seaports in Europe at the lowest rates, drafts for any amount, and tickets for and from Western points to principal British and Irish ports.
Parts of cabin on view. Sending circular.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLY TO Chicago Relief and Aid Society, AT STANDARD HALL,

For Information as to Letters of Inquiry for the following persons:

[illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

STANDARD HALL, Nov. 21, 1871.

I particularly request of all persons who feel that they have been treated with incivility, rudeness, or neglect by any visitor, clerk, or other person connected with any District Office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, will at once report the facts to the Superintendent of the District, stating in full the offence and pointing out the offender.

[illegible]
O. C. GIBBS, General Superintendent.

"Prepare for the Cholera."

Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS."

[illegible]
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, 46 Liberty-st., New York. P. O. Box 1029.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Hair Dye.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that The Sands Ale Brewing Co. have [illegible]
[illegible], Vice President of the Sands Ale Brewing Co.

J. BEHLS, Merchant Tailor, No. [illegible] between Michigan and Wabash-avs., has just received an elegant stock of goods and is prepared to serve his old customers and the public in his former satisfactory style and manner.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railroad. Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 3 Canal-st., corner Madison.

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Depot—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 83 West Madison-st.

[illegible]

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City. UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. Depot—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., West Side. Freight office at C. C. & I. C. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

[illegible]

REVENUE SALE.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S SALE OF THE DISTILLERY PREMISES AND PROPERTY OF THOMAS HOLIHAN & CO.

By virtue of a warrant issued November [illegible], under the hand and seal of Herman Raster, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois, and to me directed, in favor of the United States of America, against Thomas Holihan and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]
ISAIAH F. HOYT, Deputy Collector.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Notice is hereby given, that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds and effects of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are required on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of the Receiver, in the City of Chicago [illegible] render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office, on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and who have not heretofore furnished proof thereof to said company, are required to present their demands at his said office on or before the day above named.

Dated Chicago, November 6, 1871.
WILLIAM E. DOGGETT, Receiver.
Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast cor. Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given, that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds and effects of the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are required on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of the Receiver, No. 22 West [illegible] in the City of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office, on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said Company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and have not heretofore furnished proof thereof, to said Company, are required to present their demands at his said office on or before the day above named.

Dated Chicago, November 6, 1871.
HORACE A. HURLBUT, Receiver.
HITCHCOCK, DUPEE & EVARTS, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

PROPOSALS.

Convict Labor to Let.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois Penitentiary, hereby offer the labor of from [illegible] one hundred (100) convicts, and solicit bids for the same. These men have been variously employed in wagonmaking, coopering, blacksmithing, machine, and [illegible] work.

Contracts are to commence after [illegible] and to continue for a term of [illegible] years, not to exceed eight years; each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond [illegible] sum of five thousand dollars, with security [illegible] approved by one of the Commissioners or [illegible]

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids [illegible]

For particulars we refer to [illegible] on application to Elmer Washburn, [illegible] the Penitentiary, to whom all bids are to be [illegible]

The bids will be opened at [illegible] on the 1st day of November, 1871, in the [illegible] bidders at may desire to attend.
JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROBBINS, Commissioners.
Joliet, Ill., Oct. 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Office Purchasing C. S., [illegible] Chicago, Ill., Nov. [illegible], 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 11 a. m., Saturday, December [illegible], for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., [illegible] six months, commencing January 1, 1872 [illegible]

[illegible]
B. MACFEELY, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Resolution Providing for Official Reports Passed in the Senate.

Cook County Proposition to the Legislative Apportionment Committee.

Text of a Bill to Extend the Powers of the Mayor of Chicago.

Another Gentle Reminder to Absentees of the Chicago Delegation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COOK COUNTY ABSENTEES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.—The absentees from Cook County this morning are Dixon, Brayton, [illegible], Austin and Herfield.

REVENUE BILL.

The Senate Revenue Committee yesterday evening struck out of its bill the provision taxing shares of stock, as well as property represented by it, and also the provision taxing gross receipts of express and other companies, intending to substitute a license system therefor. The bill has been placed in the hands of competent gentlemen to be re-modelled, and will not come up again for a week. The changes made have taken out of the bill two very obnoxious features.

MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

The bill extending the powers of the Mayor of Chicago, &c., was introduced this morning. No opposition has yet developed itself, and the only difficulty in its way is that to pass it must receive 113 votes, and that number has not yet been here at any one time.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A resolution to employ official reporters was passed by the Senate, with an amendment, by which the reporters are not to get stationery from the State. There was a long and unimportant discussion. The resolution, or contract, also provides that the paper containing the report shall be furnished members at two cents a copy. Whether the Legislature [illegible] authorised to pay the money to reporters in order that members may be furnished with papers at a certain price, is questioned by many. It is hard to see precisely what benefit persons not members get from the arrangement. A large price is paid for reporting in order that members may get papers chiefly, which is a new and curious plan of getting around the constitutional provision that members shall have no direct or indirect emolument or allowance. The resolution in this form will be much discussed in the House before passing.

A BRILLIANT IDEA.

One of the Cook County members goes up to-night with a magnificent idea, which is that the Board of Supervisors will meet to-morrow, accept the resignation of Police Commissioner Brown, and elect General Mann, or some other individual, to fill the vacancy.

TIME WASTED.

The House was in Committee of the Whole nearly all day, and accomplished nothing worth mentioning.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The Joint Committee on Legislative Apportionment met last night. Mr. Carter submitted a proposition for Cook County, as follows: First District—First, Second, Tenth, Eleventh Wards; Second District—Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards, and Hyde Park and [illegible]; Third District—Sixth, Seventh, and [illegible] Wards; Fourth District—Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth Wards; Fifth District—Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Wards; Sixth District—Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and [illegible] Wards; Seventh District—All the country towns. The committee went on in a [illegible] way and divided up the greater part of the State. It is easy to see that there will be much difficulty in making a satisfactory arrangement.

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

The following is the bill extending the power of the Mayor of Chicago, introduced by Mr. King: A bill for an act concerning the appointment and removal of city officers in cities having more than [illegible],000 inhabitants, and conferring additional power and duties upon the mayors of such cities, and concerning the approval of bills and ordinances that may be passed in such cities.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all cities in this State, that by the last Federal census contain, and which by any future Federal census shall contain, more than [illegible] hundred thousand inhabitants, all officers, whose election by the qualified voters thereof is not provided for by law, and also members of boards, organized under the charter, or amendments thereto, of any such city shall be appointed by the Mayor of such city, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative authority thereof, a majority of all the members elect concurring by yeas and nays entered upon its journal. Any city officer, or member of any such board, by this section mentioned, may be removed by the Mayor [illegible] whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the city may require such removal. In case of a removal from, or of a vacancy in, any such office or board, a successor may be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the legislative authority of any such city.

SEC. 2. The Mayor of any such city shall have power at any and all times to examine and inspect the records, books and papers of any board officer, agent or servant of the city, and to require from him or them a detailed statement, in writing, of any transaction of such board officer, agent or servant. It shall be the duty of any such officer, when requested by resolution to furnish the legislative authority of any such city or any officer or branch thereof, any information in his possession or control concerning any matter or transaction connected with his administration of the government. The Mayor of every such city shall be held responsible for the good order and government of the city. He shall have and exercise within the city limits the powers conferred by law upon Sheriffs of counties to suppress disorder and keep the peace, and in the exercise of such powers shall have under his control all the officers and members of the Police and Fire Departments of the city.

SEC. 3. That whenever by law the legislative authority of any such city is required to provide for municipal expenses, or by the passage of an appropriation bill or ordinance it shall, it may be lawful for the Mayor thereof, when such bill or ordinance is submitted to him for approval or appropriation contained in such bill or ordinance, to veto or approve the entire bill or ordinance. If he shall veto only a part of any bill or ordinance and approve the remainder, the part approved shall be as valid as if the whole ordinance had been approved, and he shall report to such legislative authority his reasons for vetoing the part of the ordinance vetoed, and the items or parts vetoed, as is hereby provided, shall be had as to the items or parts vetoed, as is by law provided to be had when there is a veto of the bill or ordinance as a whole.

SEC. 4. Whereas the good government of all the cities require that this act shall be in force forthwith and whereas, in consequence of the late destruction of taxable property in the city of Chicago, by fire, on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, an imperative necessity exists for strict accountability of all officers and officials of said city to the Mayor and the legislative authority thereof, for the purpose of securing the greatest economy and fidelity of expenditure, together with unity and responsibility in the municipal government, hence an emergency exists that this law shall take effect. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 22.

CANADA THISTLES.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the Senate Bill [illegible], relating to Canada thistles, with a baker's dozen of amendments which were concurred in.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Mr. BISHOP, from the select committee, to whom was referred the matter of official reports, reported a substitute for the original resolution, providing that the proposition of [illegible] and [illegible], who agree to make an official report for $[illegible] per day, including three days after adjournment, at half-price, such reports to be furnished at two cents per copy if published in circular form, or if in newspaper at five cents per copy, the State to be put to no expense for printing, and the General Assembly to terminate the contract on five days' notice.

Mr. KEER was of opinion that the price was too great—was more than could be earned.

Mr. LANGLEY called attention to an inconsistency in the proposed contract. The reporters were to furnish reports for $[illegible] per day, and then allow them to charge from two to five cents per copy. He was opposed to paying newspapers for publishing matters of general interest to the State.

Mr. PIERCE said that there appeared to be many uncertainties. The report was uncertain in the matter of stationery to be furnished reporters, in printing and furnishing copies. The certainty is that each of these enterprising gentlemen would receive $[illegible] per day each.

Mr. BISHOP defended the proposed contract from the imputation of excessive cost, citing the example of the Constitutional Convention reports.

Mr. TINCHER offered an amendment providing that the State should in no way become responsible for the stationery or printing paper, furnished by official reporters. He was of the opinion that the Senators were about to open a door to the letting of money dollars from the State Treasury.

Mr. PIERCE argued that the proposition was to make a contract which was not authorized by law, consequently no payment could be made under the constitution.

Mr. BISHOP defended the original proposition as against Mr. Tincher's amendment, stating that the committee understood that the State furnished no stationery or printing paper, but finally accepted the amendment.

Mr. STREVELL moved to amend by providing for the termination of the contract on three days' notice instead of five. Accepted.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The PRESIDENT ruled that the resolution, being a peculiar one, came under the provisions of the Forty-eighth Rule, requiring three readings, engrossment, signatures of the President and Speaker, and approval of the Governor. Senators proceeded to take the opinion of Senators. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 21; nays, 11.

THE PREEMPTION LAWS.

Mr. KEER introduced a resolution requesting Congress to pass a bill facilitating the preemption of land by honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, allowing time of service to be deducted from the time required for actual residence.

Mr. EPLER offered a substitute providing that soldiers or sailors in the late war, or the widow, children or father, in the order named, might take up 160 acres, or in lieu receive a warrant therefor, which be defended in earnest resolution [illegible].

Mr. FULLER moved to amend the amendment by striking out 160 acres and inserting 640 acres, which was adopted—yeas, 21; nays, 11.

Mr. KEER expressed regret at the turn affairs

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

REVENUE SALE.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S SALE

OF DISTILLERY PREMISES AND PROPERTY OF THOMAS HOLIHAN & CO.

[illegible]

ISAIAH F. HOYT, Deputy Collector.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company of Illinois. [illegible]

WILLIAM E. DOGGETT, Receiver.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois vs. the State Insurance Company of Chicago. [illegible]

HORACE A. HURLBUT, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

Convict Labor to Let.

[illegible]

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Resolution Providing for Official Reports Passed in the Senate.

Cook County Proposition to the Legislative Apportionment Committee.

Text of a Bill to Extend the Powers of the Mayor of Chicago.

Another Gentle Reminder to Absentees of the Chicago Delegation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COOK COUNTY ABSENTEES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.—The absentees from Cook County this morning are Dixon, Brayton, Rice, Austin and Herfield.

REVENUE BILL.

The Senate Revenue Committee yesterday [illegible] struck out of its bill the provision [illegible] shares of stock, as well as property represented by it, and also the provision taxing gross receipts of express and other companies, intending to substitute a license system therefor. The bill has been placed in the hands of competent gentlemen to be remodelled, and will not come up again for a week. The changes made have taken out of the bill two very obnoxious features.

MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

The bill extending the powers of the Mayor of Chicago, &c., was introduced this morning. No opposition has yet developed itself, and the difficulty in its way is that to pass it must receive 118 votes, and that number has not yet been here at any one time.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A resolution to employ official reporters was passed by the Senate, with an amendment, by which the reporters are not to get stationery from the State. There was a long and unimportant discussion. The resolution, or contract, also provides that the paper containing the reports shall be furnished members at two cents per copy. Whether the Legislature is authorized to pay the money to reporters is doubtful, [illegible] that members may be furnished with papers at a certain price, is questioned by many, as it is hard to see precisely what benefit persons not members get from the arrangement. A large price is paid for reporting in order that members may get papers chiefly, which is a new and curious plan of getting around the constitutional provision that members shall have no direct or indirect emolument or allowance. The resolution in this form will be much discussed in the House before passing.

A BRILLIANT IDEA.

One of the Cook County members goes up tonight with a magnificent idea, which is that the Board of Supervisors will meet to-morrow, accept the resignation of Police Commissioner [illegible], and elect General Mann, or some other [illegible], to fill the vacancy.

TIME WASTED.

The House was in Committee of the Whole nearly all day, and accomplished nothing worth mentioning.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The Joint Committee on Legislative Apportionment met last night. Mr. Carter submitted a proposition for Cook County, as follows: First District—First, Second, Tenth, Eleventh Wards; Second District—Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards, and Hyde Park and Lake; Third District—Sixth, Seventh, and [illegible] Wards; Fourth District—Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth Wards; Fifth District—Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Wards; Sixth District—Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards; Seventh District—All the country towns. The committee went on in a [illegible] way and divided up the greater part of the State. It is easy to see that there will be much difficulty in making a satisfactory arrangement.

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

The following is the bill extending the power of the Mayor of Chicago, introduced by Mr. King: A bill for an act concerning the appointment and removal of city officers in all cities in the State having more than [illegible] inhabitants, and conferring additional power and duties upon the Mayors of such cities, and concerning the approval of bills or ordinances that may be passed by common councils.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all cities in this State, that by the last Federal census contain, and which by any future official census shall contain, more than [illegible] hundred thousand inhabitants, all city officers, whose election by the qualified voters thereof is not provided for by law, and also members of boards, organized under the charter, or amendments thereto, of any such city shall be appointed by the Mayor of the city, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative authority thereof, a majority of all the members elect concurring by yeas and nays entered upon its journal. Any city officer, or member of any such board in this section mentioned, may be removed by the Mayor of the city, when, in his opinion, the interest of the city may require such removal. In case of a removal from, or of a vacancy in, any such office or board, a successor may be appointed by the Mayor, with the like consent of the legislative authority of any such city.

SEC. 2. The Mayor of any such city shall have power at any and all times to examine and inspect the records, books and papers of any board or officer, agent or servant of the city, and to require from him or them a detailed statement, in writing, of any transaction of such board officer, or servant. It shall be the duty of any such officer, when requested by resolution to furnish the legislative authority of any such city or board, forward, any information in his possession or control concerning any matter or transaction connected with his administration of the government. The Mayor of every such city shall be held responsible for the good order and government of the city. He shall have and exercise within the city limits the powers conferred by law upon Sheriffs of counties to suppress disorder and keep the peace, and in the exercise of such powers shall have under his control all the officers and members of the Police and Fire Departments of the city.

SEC. 3. That whenever by law the legislative authority of any such city is required to provide by appropriation for the payment of any municipal expenditure, by the passage of an annual appropriation bill or ordinance it shall, it may be lawful for the Mayor thereof, when any such bill or ordinance is submitted to him for approval or disapproval, to veto any one or more paper appropriations contained in such bill or ordinance, or to veto or approve the entire bill or ordinance. If he shall veto only a part of the bill or ordinance and approve the remainder, the part so approved shall be valid as if the whole ordinance had been approved, and shall be [illegible] to such legislative authority in vetoing the part of the ordinance vetoed, and the same proceedings shall be had as to the items, or parts vetoed, as is by law provided to be had when there is a veto of the bill or ordinance as a whole.

SEC. 4. Whereas the good government of all the cities require that this act shall be in force forthwith and whereas, in consequence of the great destruction of taxable property in the city of Chicago, by fire, on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, an imperative necessity exists for strict accountability of all boards and officers of that city to the Mayor and the legislative authority thereof, for the purpose of securing the greatest economy and fidelity of expenditure, together with unity and responsibility in the municipal government, hence an emergency exists that this law shall take effect. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 22.

CANADA THISTLES.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the Senate Bill 260, relating to Canada thistles, with a baker's dozen of amendments which were concurred in.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Mr. BISHOP, from the select committee, to which was referred the matter of official reports, reported a substitute for the original resolution, providing that the proposition of Bartlett and [illegible], who agree to make an official report for $25 per day, including three days after adjournment, at half-price, such reports to be furnished at two cents per copy if published in circular form, or [illegible] in a newspaper at five cents per copy, the State to be put to no expense for printing, and the General Assembly to terminate the contract on five days' notice.

Mr. KERR was of opinion that the price was too great—was more than could be earned.

Mr. LANGLEY called attention to an inconsistency in the proposed contract. The reporters proposed to furnish reports for $25 per day, and then allow them to charge from two to five cents per copy. He was opposed to paying newspapers for publishing matters of general interest to the public.

Mr. PIERCE said that there appeared to be many uncertainties. The report was uncertain in the matter of stationery to be furnished reporters, in printing and furnishing copies. The certainty is that each of these enterprising gentlemen would receive $25 per day each.

Mr. BISHOP defended the proposed contract from the imputation of excessive cost, citing the example of the Constitutional Convention reporters.

Mr. TINCHER offered an amendment providing that the State should in no way become responsible for the stationery or printing paper used by official reporters. He was of the opinion that Senators were about to open a door to the spending of many dollars from the State Treasury.

Mr. PIERCE argued that the proposition was to make a contract which was not authorized by law, consequently no payment could be made under the constitution.

Mr. BISHOP defended the original proposition against Mr. Tincher's amendment, stating that the committee understood that the State furnished no stationery or printing paper, but finally accepted the amendment.

Mr. STEVELL moved to amend by providing for a termination of the contract on three days' notice instead of five. Accepted.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The PRESIDENT ruled that the resolution, being a peculiar one, came under the provisions of the Forty-eighth Rule, requiring three readings, the agreement, signatures of the President and Speaker, and approval of the Governor. He provided to take the opinion of Senators. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 21; nays, 11.

THE PREEMPTION LAWS.

Mr. KERR introduced a resolution requesting Congress to pass a bill facilitating the preemption of land by honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, allowing time of service to be deducted from the time required for actual residence.

Mr. [illegible] offered a substitute providing that soldiers or sailors in the late war, or the widow, orphans or father, in the order named, might enter upon 160 acres, or in lieu receive a warrant therefor, which he defended in earnest remarks.

Mr. FULLER moved to amend the amendment by striking out 160 acres and inserting 640 acres, which was adopted—yeas, 22; nays, 11.

Mr. KERR expressed regret at the turn affairs had taken. The Senator from Boone knew Congress would never grant 640 acres. He [illegible] was earnest in his efforts to benefit the soldiers.

Mr. McNULTA moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted, which Mr. EPLER moved to lay on the table. Lost—nays, 22; yeas, 11.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. HARLAN moved to strike out "640 acres" and insert "160." Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 6.

The debate closed, and the resolution as amended was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 21.

The original resolution was adopted—yeas, 20; nays, none.

NEW BILL.

Mr. VANDORSTEN introduced a bill for an appropriation to complete the north wing of the Southern Insane Asylum.

Mr. DOKE introduced a bill to provide for new assessment of property where the records have been lost or burned.

Mr. LEDDICK introduced a bill to authorize cities, having not exceeding 15,000 population, to levy taxes for corporate purposes.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill concerning the appointment and removal of city officers in all cities in this State, having more than 100,000 inhabitants, &c. Ordered to a second reading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senate bill No. 222, enabling certain villages to sell commons derived from foreign grants, &c., was read a third time and made the special order for December 1, at 11 a. m.

Senate bill 273, to prevent gift enterprises and lotteries from the sale of tickets in this State, &c., was read a third time.

Mr. HAMPTON opposed the bill as calculated to trammel the public press. He cited church fairs where gift enterprises and lotteries prevailed, the advertising of which would render a publisher liable to fine.

Mr. FULLER defended the bill on the ground of public morality. Passed—yeas, 32; nays, 0.

Senate bill 263, to prevent members of official boards having control of public works from becoming interested in the construction thereof. Passed—yeas 27; nays 4.

House bill 23, to amend Chapter 30 of Revised Statutes, entitled "Bigamy." Mr. McNULTA opposed the bill, which was postponed to to-morrow at 11 a. m.

House bill 246, to repeal the act incorporating the city of Nashville was read a third time, and postponed to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHICAGO REFORM BILL.

Mr. KING offered the bill in relation to the powers of the Mayor of Chicago, as drawn up by Mr. Medill, which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Committee on Printing was ordered to inquire into the expediency of printing reports of decisions of the Supreme Court.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. ROOT introduced a bill giving the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages power to make local improvements by special assessment on and taxation of contiguous property.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.

A couple of bills, fixing the jurisdiction of Justices at two hundred dollars, were introduced, it being yet unsettled whether similar bills were, or were not, passed last winter.

PROPOSED DOG TAX.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill to protect sheep-breeders against the ravages of dogs, by providing, by the taxation of dogs, a fund out of which to pay losses suffered by sheep-breeders, any surplus to go to the school fund.

ABSENTEES.

Mr. PHELPS tried to get in a resolution putting on the journal, every morning, the names of absentees, but the House declined to suspend the rules to consider it.

ATTACHMENT IN CIVIL CASES.

The bill in regard to attachment in civil cases was taken up, the question being on concurring in an amendment. The bill was discussed at great length, and finally ordered engrossed for a third reading.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

In the afternoon the House went into Committee of the Whole. Bill to repeal the act for a county road in Cook County, in the town of Lake, was laid on the table.

The bill to allow special terms of Circuit Courts was favorably considered, as were bills relating to drovers' marks and brands.

The bill to provide for the appointment of guardians to habitual drunkards, was ordered reported back without recommendation.

The bill to prevent the putting of notices, &c., on buildings, walls, &c., was favorably reported on, as was one amending the law punishing cruelty to animals, by providing a penalty for not feeding, and over-driving horses and cattle.

The committee then recommended that all bills on eminent domain be made the special order for next Tuesday.

The bill repealing the provision of the law of 1869, by which foreign insurance companies are allowed to make the same annual statement of their condition to the Auditor as is required of home companies, was favorably considered.

The bill to provide for the safety of people at railroad crossings was favorably reported back.

The bill relative to estrays was discussed for some time, and then laid one side.

The committee rose.

OFFICIAL PRINTING.

The Senate joint resolution in relation to official reporting was read and referred to the Committee on Printing.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. SULLIVAN offered a bill to consolidate Chicago and Pontiac Reform Schools.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Reports of disasters to the shipping by the recent storm continue to come in from all quarters. The Egeria was driven ashore on the Irish coast and became a total wreck. Five of her crew were drowned.

The rowing match for the championship of the Tyne, to-day, was won by the Taylor crew, who beat the Renforths by three lengths.

The steamship Prussian has arrived from Liverpool.

The London *Times* says Ashbury will call his new yacht the Columbia, in commemoration of the recent visit to America.

Persia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The London *Times*, speaking of the famine in Persia, states that two-thirds of the carrying animals in the country have died, and the details regarding the inhabitants are too horrifying for repetition.

Italy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A Paris paper has an account of an interview granted by the Pope to a large body of persons. One of the number, asking him how long the oppression of the Church would continue, the Pope replied: "We should resign ourselves to the will of the Most High, and pray without ceasing for the world; for everywhere evil is making fearful progress. In France impiety is now again lifting its head. In Germany heresy is making great efforts to oppress the Christian religion and establish its own greatness upon its ruins. But what is still more lamentable is that this impious movement is countenanced by governments. In Russia, Spain, Switzerland, indeed everywhere, revolution seeks to triumph and drag down society into an abyss of evil."

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.—There was an animated debate to-day in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives upon the subject of the appointment as Governor of the Province of Lembarg of M. Decker, former manager of the Belgian school system. The appointment was vigorously attacked by the opposition, and warmly defended by the government. The unpopularity of the appointment is such that crowds of the populace marched, this evening, to the King's palace and loudly demanded the dismissal of the Ministry. In view of these demonstrations, preparations have been made by the military for the suppression of any disorder which may occur.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Despatches from Matamoras say the revolutionary movement is becoming general in Mexico. General Rocha was marching to the relief of Saltillo. The place was severely pressed by the revolutionists, so that a speedy issue of the contest at that point was imminent. General Alatorre was engaged in constant observation of the movements at Oaxaca, and Diaz was busy in fortifying the place. Juarez repeated his request to Congress for a parliamentary vote to give extraordinary powers to the President.

Mexican citizens subscribed money for the relief of Chicago and for the aid of sufferers by the fire in Wisconsin.

West Indies.

PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 6, *via* HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The case of the steamer Hornet remains unchanged. The Spanish iron-clad man-of-war Saragossa is expected.

The Haytiens have reinforced the garrisons in the forts here and placed the guns in position, and troops are being held in readiness for active service.

Coffee is in demand at Aux Cayes, and the price has an upward tendency.

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 9.—Shocks of earthquake were felt, on the 30th ultimo, on St. Dominica, Vincent, Lucia, and other islands.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 16, *via* HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The Captain of the steamer Florida, now in this port, called upon the American Consul and demanded protection, stating that he was ready to proceed to sea, but was afraid, on account of the Spanish war vessel.

WISCONSIN.

Award of the Arbitrators in the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company's Case—Dissatisfaction of the Company's Counsel.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 22.—The Board of Arbitrators appointed by Congress to take testimony and report as to the valuation of the property of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company, have made their report, which is published in the *Journal* to-night. The award will be forwarded to the Secretary of War. It is understood that the award is substantially as follows: Value of locks, dams, franchises, etc., $885,070; water power, $140,000; personal property, $20,000; total, $1,048,070. From which deduct for proceeds of lands, $723,070; balance, $325,000. Under the law the proposition may be accepted in whole or in part. In case it should be deemed advisable to take only the improvement proper, the following deductions may be made from the $325,000: Value of water-power, $140,000; personal property, $40,000; total, $180,000; leaving a balance of $145,000.

The *Journal* favors the project of the government taking the whole matter at an award of $325,000. Mr. Stevens, attorney of the Canal Company, expressed great dissatisfaction at the amount of the award found by the arbitrators, on learning the amount, and requested them again to meet for further consideration. The commission met informally this morning, and Mr. Stevens made a lengthy argument, urging that the award was too low, and should be opened for repairing and increasing the amount. Mr. E. W. Keyes, Attorney for the government, entered a protest to such action. The majority of the arbitration, Hon. Paul Dillingham and Colonel Larrabee, decided that said award could not be opened and considered. Judge Doolittle, Chairman, expressed his dissent from that decision.

The weather has been very cold to-day, the thermometer standing 12° above zero.

War Department Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The barometer will probably rise, on Thursday, on the lakes and in New England, with cold westerly winds and cloudy weather; fall in the Southern and Gulf States, with southwesterly winds and rising temperature. The cloudy weather prevailing in the Rocky Mountains will probably extend, with falling temperature, into the Mississippi Valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coast this evening.

—Lieutenant Governor Dunn died at New Orleans yesterday. The business of the city all suspended to-day out of respect to the deceased.

NEW YORK.

Another Story About the Alleged Anti-Grant Coalition.

Butler Comes to the Rescue and Makes a General Denial.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Money was easy to-day on call at 5 to 6 per cent. Prime endorsed commercial paper sells at 7a10 per cent, with few sales under 8 per cent. There are indications, however, of a better demand in the immediate future. Currency is going South in moderate amounts, and the demand for pork, it is thought, will begin to be active next week.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong at the boards on an average volume of business. The foreign bankers are buying what they can for shipment, and are also sending out first-class railroad bonds. Within a short time one firm has bought about $5,000,000 of called bonds at nearly par and interest. The closing quotations for Pacific Railroad securities were: Central, 103 1-4 to 103 1-2; Union gold bonds, 91 1-2 to 92; land grants, 73 3-8; incomes, 93 1-2; stock, 27 3-4 to 27 7-8.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was weak, with quotations at 109 1-8 for prime sterling.

GOLD

opened at 110 3-4, and was steady during the day, fluctuating between 110 5-8 and 110 7-8, and closed at the opening price. On gold loans the rates were 1-64, 6, 7, 1-32, and 3-64 to flat, and for carrying, 5, 2, and 3 per cent. The bids for gold at the Sub-Treasury were $6,557,000, at prices from 110 to 110 75-100, and the amount awarded was $2,000,000, from 110 63 1-2 100 to 110 77-100.

THE STOCK MARKET

was generally weak, without any special features. The principal topics of interest were the announcements that two millions of new stock will be issued by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and that the lease of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road to the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a 10 per cent rental for 999 years, was consummated yesterday. Among other reports those that the negotiations for the lease of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road to the Pennsylvania Company are nearly completed, and that the Pennsylvania Company is trying to lease the Boston, Hartford & Erie Road, are generally believed.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was in active demand, and prices were steady. The trade bought to keep up assortment. At the close there was considerable inquiry for the West Indies, with an active market for all grades. Holders of wheat were firm, with a better supply of spring. Choice winter was higher and in request, in part for export. Corn was in good demand, mainly for export, and closed firm and salable.

[To the Associated Press.]

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—At a meeting of the New York Viaduct Railroad Company, all the Tammany Directors resigned, and a new board was elected, thus freeing the company from the incubus of Tammany.

TWEED'S SUCCESSOR.

Henry J. Stebbins was to-day sworn in as Commissioner of the department of Public Parks.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERSHIP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—It is understood that Mayor Hall has offered the Park Commissionership to George M. Van Nort and William T. Blodgett.

CONNOLLY.

Connolly denies that he is going to Europe.

APPROVED.

The Committee of Seventy have approved of the acceptance by Stebbins of the appointment of Commissioner of Public Parks.

THE ANTI-GRANT COALITION.

A special despatch from Washington to the *Herald* says: "The Democratic and Republican coalition against Grant, the movers of which purpose holding a secret conference at Harrisburg, though it is not well defined, has been hinted about for days. William M. Evarts, when here in Washington weeks ago, was far from being reserved in his views of the inexpediency of Grant's renomination. Victory over Tammany is the inspiring motive of this sudden gathering together of outs and soreheads, and the belief which prevails among the leaders who are to engineer the new movement, is founded on the possibility that the word of reform, once begun, may sweep the whole country. The President seems to be ignorant of the movement."

MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

A Methodist Missionary Convention was held here yesterday, in connection with the anniversary of the General Missionary Society. An essay on foreign missions was read by Rev. Mr. Love, of Chicago. One speaker stated that during the last seven years only an average of 12 1-4 per cent of $5,500,000 has been devoted to missionary work among the heathen. Money and energy are wasted in trying to convert different denominations here to the Methodist faith, and denominational missionary work is severely deprecated. Several speakers participated in the discussion. A similar convention will be held next year.

MISSING POLL LIST FOUND.

The missing poll list of the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn was found last evening stowed away with old papers.

STEALINGS AND ACCIDENTS.

Pickpockets did large business yesterday along the line of the procession. Several arrests are reported. A great many accidents are reported last night from the excitement and bustle attending the procession. While the procession was passing Union Square a pair of horses became frightened and ran away seriously injuring three ladies.

GONE FOR HIS HEALTH!

The brother of Peter B. Sweeny has not left for Europe, but, by the advice of physicians, went away from the city for his health.

MINISTER SCHENCK AS A STOCK SPECULATOR.

The London *Economist* having mentioned with regret the appearance of the name of United States Minister Schenck as a director of one of the new mining companies, with the remark that commercial occupation of any kind appears certainly incompatible with the functions of a diplomatist, the New York *Evening Post* to-day expresses hopes that our government will immediately recall Schenck, who, it says by permitting his official position to promote stock speculation humiliates his country, and shows an utter want of respect for his high office.

BUTLER WON'T GO.

General Butler pronounces as a canard, the whole story of the Harrisburg conference.

BALL TO ALEXIS.

The naval ball to Alexis occurs on the night of the 28th.

SMALL-POX.

There were forty-three new cases of small-pox last week, and twenty since Saturday.

NOT REAPPOINTED.

Richard A. Storrs is not reappointed Deputy Comptroller.

EUROPEAN CONCERT TOUR.

It is reported that the ninth regiment band goes to Europe on a concert tour.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

W. W. Corcoran sailed on the Cuba which took $179,000 specie.

ANOTHER CITY APPOINTMENT.

Isaac W. England, publisher of the *Sun*, has been appointed school commissioner in the city Department of Public Instruction, and accepts.

WASHINGTON.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Solicitor of the Treasury decides that any passing steamboat carrying petroleum contrary to law is subject to seizure, but the oil itself is not; also, that when carried according to law, all petroleum must be marked at what degree of Fahrenheit it will ignite, and the transportation and coal oil on passenger steamers is entirely forbidden.

THE PACIFIC STATES REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION

last night elected the following officers to serve during the present year: President, S. Garfield, of Washington Territory; Vice Presidents, C. J. Hillyer, Nevada; G. S. Tickenor, California; Treasurer, L. S. Thompson, Oregon; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Dejester, Washington Territory.

APPOINTMENTS.

Charles W. Seaton, of New York, was to-day appointed chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of [illegible] Johns.

POSTAL APPOINTMENT.

J. E. White, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the railway mail service, Fifth Division, vice George W. Wood, resigned.

CALEB CUSHING'S SUCCESSOR.

Thomas J. Durant, of Washington, formerly of Louisiana, has been appointed a United States Advocate before the arbitrators to settle the claims of American citizens against Spain, in place of Caleb Cushing, resigned.

THE NEW INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

General Walker, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will enter upon his duties on Monday. He did not seek the office, but was selected because of his peculiar fitness for it.

AGENTS APPOINTED.

Dr. Daniels, who was Agent at Lake Travers, has been appointed to Red Cloud's Agency, and D. R. Risley, of St. Louis, for Spotted Tail's Indians. These agents were appointed on the recommendation of the Episcopal Church.

INDIANA.

Annual Election of the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows—Railroad Item.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows closed their session to-night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, John W. McQuiddy, of New Albany; Grand Warden, Richard Owen, of New Harmony; Representative to Grand Lodge, W. H. Dewolf, of Vincennes; Grand Secretary, B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis; Grand Treasurer, Theo. P. Haughey, of Indianapolis.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 22.—The last timber was put in place on the Wabash bridge, of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, to-day, and trains are running through without change.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Congratulatory messages have passed between the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and Governor-General of the Dominion on the completion of the telegraph to Fort Garry.

—The suspension of O. L. Nims, a leading grain dealer of Buffalo, is announced. Liabilities quarter of a million. Nims says that if permitted to manage his affairs he will have assets sufficient to pay all liabilities. He has an immense amount of grain in store in New York and Buffalo, and a large quantity afloat.

—The Georgia Legislature has passed the election bill for Governor over the acting Governor's veto, by a more than two-thirds majority.

—Thomas P. Andrews went out hunting near Decatur, Indiana, on Tuesday. His companion chopped a tree which in its fall hit Andrews on the left side of the head producing a wound from the effects of which he died in the evening.

—Work on the Richmond, Ind., Road is being pushed rapidly, and in a few days the gap of a few miles of iron to be laid to complete it will be [illegible].

—Information has been received at Washington that the United States Grand Jury for Pima County, Arizona, lately in session, found indictments against several citizens for participating in the Camp Grant massacre, and also against several Indians for the murder of settlers and traders. The grand jury say that, "Five hundred of our neighbors, friends, and fellow-citizens have fallen by the murdering hands of the Apache Indians."

—The Coroner's jury at St. Paul, which held an inquest upon the body of Kate Cook, on Tuesday, brought in a verdict of "Died from the effect of medicines given by Mrs. Monti, to produce abortion." Mrs. Monti was arrested and held to trial.

—The thermometer stood at 6 degrees below zero at 7 a. m. on Tuesday, in some parts of St. Paul.

—A despatch from La Crosse, says the Mississippi is filled with floating ice, and there are prospects of a gorge, owing to the low state of the water.

The Lake Michigan Cable Committee of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, have made their report, favoring a hempen cable, the cost of which has been figured down to $25,000 for a single wire, while the cost of the other kind would foot up $86,000. The committee also recommend a preliminary survey. Mr. E. S. Reade, a Civil Engineer, who has obtained certain facts in regard to a hempen cable, makes a report, endeavoring to show its superiority over an iron cable, the specific gravity being very light, while its tensile strength is very great, which would render it breakage less liable than any other material. J. A. Lapham makes a report showing that the bottom of the lake, being of clay and gravel, would make it favorable for such a cable. Mr. Reade recommends a careful survey and full report be submitted to the Chamber of Commerce for action, and then to the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Chamber of Commerce directed the committee to procure private subscription for the preliminary survey, to be undertaken by Mr. Reade.

—Legal proceedings have been commenced against the Union Pacific Transfer Company for charging 50 cents each for ferriage of foot passengers across the Missouri River, at Omaha, the laws of Nebraska permitting a charge of but 10 cents.

—M. W. Myers, law librarian of Hamilton County, Ohio, indicted for forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses, tendered his resignation on Monday, and not being acted on renewed it yesterday, whereupon the Board of Trustees accepted it and unanimously adopted a resolution paying a tribute to the intelligence, zeal, and fidelity with which he had discharged his duty as librarian for ten years, and appointed a committee to take charge of the library till a librarian could be appointed.

Anna Barry, an actress well-known in Chicago and other cities, who arrived in St. Louis a few days ago in feeble health, the result of exposure during the Chicago fire, died at the Monroe House, in that city, yesterday, through the incorrect administration of a dose of McMunn's Elixir of opium.

ALEXIS.

Movements of the Russian Prince—His Reception in Baltimore—Arrival at Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Soon after the arrival of the Grand Duke at his apartments at the Clarendon Hotel, he despatched the following message to his father, by cable:

"*Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg:*

"Entry cordial and magnificent reception. Parade of militia and general holiday in the city.
(Signed) "ALEXIS."

The same despatch was sent to the Empress of Russia in the Crimea.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—A special train from New York, conveying the Grand Duke Alexis and party, passed through the city this morning, leaving the Camden station for Washington a few minutes after 6 o'clock. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, a crowd of several hundred persons had assembled at the Philadelphia depot, and on the arrival of the train they broke forth in hearty cheers, in acknowledgment of which the Grand Duke appeared on the platform of the car and lifted his cap several times. At the Camden station depot still larger numbers were gathered. The Grand Duke appeared on the rear platform of the car and was received by the crowd with three hearty cheers and a tiger, which was gracefully recognized by the Prince.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Grand Duke arrived on a special train at 7:30 this evening. The depot was thronged with a large crowd anxious to see Alexis. The Prince and suite being in citizen's dress were not recognized until they reached the front of the building, and then but by a few. Catacazy's carriage was in waiting. In it the Duke, Catacazy, Admiral Poisset, and the principal Secretary took seats, and were driven to the house of Catacazy. The rest of the suite proceeded to Arlington. The Grand Duke is the only one of the party entertained by the Russian Minister. Soon after the Duke was driven to Minister Catacazy's residence the latter called on Secretary Fish, at Arlington, to officially inform him of the arrival of the Grand Duke, and to make preliminary arrangements for the presentation to the President to-morrow, which will probably take place at noon. About half past 9 o'clock a number of foreign Ministers called to pay their respects to the Grand Duke.

ILLINOIS.

Formal Opening of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.—The formal opening of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad took place to-day. About two hundred visitors were brought to the city on a special train provided for the occasion. The speechifying was done at the Opera House, and the eating at the Leland. Everything connected with the affair was a success, and the visiting participants in the festivities of the occasion left for home this evening perfectly satisfied that Springfield was not an inhospitable town. There were a large number of prominent railroad officials in town, who were also guests of the city.

The first snow storm of the season occurred last night, and winter is now fairly upon us. It is very cold, and will freeze very hard to-night.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 22.—A slight snow fell here this morning early. Weather very cold. Thermometer 10° above zero.

Burning of a Long Island Sound Steamer.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 22.—The freight and passenger steamer City of New London, which left New York last evening, with freight only, for Norwich, was burned this morning in the Thames River. Some of the crew were lost, but the number is not yet known.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 22.—Further particulars of the burning of the steamer City of London, of the Norwich and New York line, state that the spread of the flames having rendered the boats and life-preservers impracticable, the passengers threw themselves into the water, clinging to portions of the cargo which had been thrown overboard. Those who were able to swim, reached the shore. Some were picked up in an exhausted condition, and some half-a-dozen of the crew and passengers are still missing. It is feared that they are lost. Among them is C. B. Rogers, of this city. The boat and cargo will be an entire loss. There is much excitement here as to the fate of the passengers and crew.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 22.—The following persons are now known to be lost on the steamer City of New London: C. B. Rogers, William T. Norton, Harrison Aldrich, passengers; Matthew Baker, engineer, and Henry Dugan, steward.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The steamer city of New London, which burned last night, was valued at $175,000, for which amount she is insured in Hartford, Norwich, and New York insurance companies. The agent in this city, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, was uncertain whether any of the crew had been lost, but is almost certain that the steward, Henry Dugan has perished, and it is feared that several of his companions may have shared his fate.

NORWICH, Ct., Nov. 22.—The loss of life by the City of New London disaster is greater than anticipated. There were only seven passengers, but of these William T. Norton, of the firm of Norton & Brothers; C. B. Rogers, of the firm of C. B. Rogers & Co., and Harrison R. Aldrich, all of this city, were lost. Of the officers and deck hands known to be lost are William P. Ely, Hamburg, Conn., second mate; M. W. Baker, Norwich, engineer; Henry Dugan, New London, steward; Webster Cooper, second cook; Frank Flowers, residence unknown, waiter; Warren Mitchell, oiler; Driscoll Sullivan, Patrick Mahoney and Thomas Rourke, deck hands. The New London carried a cargo of heavy freight, principally cotton, rags, groceries, leather, hides, etc., which, together with the boat, is a total loss. On account of the absence of the manager of the line from the city, it is impossible to ascertain particulars. It is understood that she is insured for $100,000.

The fire extinguishing apparatus and life-saving appliances were ample and in perfect order, but the rapid spread of the flames cut off the approach to the boats and the saloon and where the life-preservers were. The passengers and crew had to save themselves by grasping such floating matter as fell overboard from the burning boat. The officers of the boat, particularly the captain and engineer, receive great praise for their coolness and bravery in their trying position, the former escaping by lowering himself from the paddle-box by a heaving line, when all avenues of escape were closed by the flames, and clinging to the paddles until rescued in an exhausted condition.

The Republic Insurance Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow me, through the columns of your paper, to correct the statement made in this morning's issue of the Chicago *Times*, that the Republic Insurance Company has become bankrupt.

This statement, prejudicial as it is to the interests alike of the creditors and stockholders of the company, is wholly without foundation; in fact, the company has not been put into bankruptcy, nor are any bankruptcy proceedings pending against it. On the contrary, the company is proceeding in good faith, and by the agency of its own officers, to collect its assets and pay its losses, in the hope of a full resumption of business at no distant day.

J. R. PAYSON,
Sec'y of Republic Insurance Company.

CHICAGO Nov. 22.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Tuttle and barges; Barks Racine, C. K. Nims; Schooners Monterey, David Wells, S. P. Ely, Francis Palms, T. Baker, Annie Sherwood.

PASSED UP—Propellers Fountain City, India, Hurd.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—Evening—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Colin Campbell and barge; Schooners Lillie Parsons, Rising Star, Goshawk, Correspondent, S. A. Wood, C. J. Magill, Escanaba, Laura Bell, Cortez, Cossack, P. S. Marsh.

PASSED UP—None.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL LOCKS, BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 22.—CLEARED—Traveller, Lemont, Colonel Manning, Lemont.

ARRIVED—J. A. Wells, Lemont, 54 yds stone; R. Walker, Lemont, 59 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 59 yds stone; R. Watkins, Lemont, 65 yds stone; J. W. McGennis, Lemont, 74 yds stone; Colonel Manning, Lemont, 65 yds stone; Traveller, Lemont, 65 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 63 yds stone; Erwin, Lemont, 53 yds stone; Harry, Willow Springs, 25,000 pounds trees; Rock Run, Prison, 47,250 pounds empty barrels.

—An American husband in Paris recently gave his wife his last $3,000 to spend in the shops, and then shot himself through the head.

John H. Johnson, a young colored lawyer of Missouri, has the honor to be the first black man to be admitted to the Supreme Court of that State.

—Mr. J. H. Gardner, of LaCrosse, formerly Superintendent of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, has been appointed General Manager of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad.

BREWERIES DESTROYED.

Seventeen Beer-Making Establishments Destroyed in the Great Fire—Loss, $2,625,000—The Owners to Rebuild at Once.

The following is a complete list of the breweries destroyed by the late fire, with approximate value of the same, including malt and ice houses, stables, cooper and blacksmith shops belonging thereto. The destruction of these establishments was complete, nothing being saved except a portion of the contents of the beer vaults. The insurance on the property was generally light, and much of it uncertain pay.

Lill's Brewing Company	$ 500,000
J. A. Huck	[illegible]
Sand's Brewing Company	[illegible]
Bush & Brand	[illegible]
Buffalo Brewery	[illegible]
Schmidt, Katz & Co.	[illegible]
Metz & Stage	[illegible]
Doyle Bros. & Co.	[illegible]
Busch Bros.	[illegible]
K. G. Schmidt	[illegible]
George Miller	[illegible]
Schmidt & Bender	[illegible]
Mutuel & Pumpel	[illegible]
John Behringer	[illegible]
J. Miller	[illegible]
William Bowman	[illegible]
George Wagner	[illegible]
Total	$2,[illegible]

The majority of the above firms do not propose to give it up, but are going to work with renewed energy, resolved to regain, as far as possible, what they have lost.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Wednesday, Nov. 22.

CITY PROPERTY.

Desplaines st, between Harrison and Polk sts, w f, 23 1-2x106 ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration $1,500.

N 1-2 Lot 12 in Block 21 of Johnson's Addition, s 1-2 s e 1-4 Section 6, 39, 14, being the premises 138 Rumsey st, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 25 and 26 in Block 11, Carpenter's Addition, with the building No. 60 North Ann st, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $2,400.

Vernon av, n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 50x130 ft, dated Oct. 24, 1870; consideration, $2,500.

Church st, 96 ft s of Menomonee st, w f, 21x79 ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $700.

Huron st, 275 ft e of Kingsbury st, n f 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $1,400.

Huron st, 250 ft e of Kingsbury st, n f 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $1,400.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 26, in Pick's e 1-2 Block 18, in Section 29, 40, 14, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $800.

Lot 27, in Pick's e 1-2 Block 18, Section 29, 40, 14, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $800.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The money markets, both local and general, continue quiet and easy. In this city, however, the large surplus of funds held by many of the banks, and to which we have frequently referred of late, shows an abnormal condition of business. Ordinarily, at this season of the year, the banks are using all their spare funds to good advantage in legitimate channels of trade. The present accumulation can only be referred to the fact that the mercantile branches of trade have not been reorganized yet, and many merchants are as yet only collecting their insurance and the debts due from customers preparatory to a new start. These balances are not of a kind that prudent bankers feel disposed to put out in loans, even if satisfactory papers was offered. They are liable to be drawn down largely at any time. The disaster of last month, and the disappointment and delays in the collection of insurance, have naturally prepared the public mind to entertain any sort of a rumor that might be started at any time, no matter how groundless it might be. Bankers are fully aware of this, and are determined to keep on the safe side by keeping a larger proportion than usual of their deposits on hand in currency and available exchange. The present accumulation of funds here, however, has attracted attention in other cities, and some of our banks have had applications from pork-packers in St. Louis and other cities to take 60 and 90-day paper on New York. But in view of the reasons given above for the banks here running unusually strong for the next 90 days, and also the increasing demand of our own packers, it will be seen that it would not be prudent to take any such paper from abroad.

Notwithstanding the probability of an increased demand for money, we are glad to find that some of our National Banks are declining to pay interest on all daily balances. The Commercial National Bank has recently issued a circular to that effect, and if some of the other banks would follow its example [illegible] to give up the practice of paying from 4 to 6 per cent on current balances, at a time when it must be apparent that the banks cannot expand as safely as under ordinary circumstances—both the bankers and the depositors would enjoy sounder sleep and better digestion.

Exchange seems to be in somewhat better supply, but the price continues at about par for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-8c discount.

INSURANCE.

A well-known and trustworthy gentleman of this city, now in New York, writes us that he has examined carefully the assets and liabilities of the New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, and believes that the percentage which the company offers to pay now is more than can be realized out of its assets if they are placed in the hands of a receiver, and advises parties here to settle at the rate proposed by the company. We also hear from trustworthy parties who hold policies in the Merchants' of Hartford, that they have investigated the condition of that company thoroughly, and believe that, in offering 25 per cent down and 5 per cent in 60 days, the company is offering all that can possibly be got out of its assets. We are glad to give these announcements, as they show that some of the suspended companies are acting honorably, notwithstanding the wholesale denunciation to which all the companies have been subjected. It is, of course, to the interest of the public to settle quickly with the companies, so as to have their money in hand and use it in business. Twenty-five per cent now, is better than 50 per cent collected in instalments running over two years, as would be the case with whatever company goes into the hands of a receiver. Some of the companies have, undoubtedly, taken advantage of this, and made their offers of compromise so small that the final settlement must leave them a considerable proportion of their assets, if the policy-holders accept, but we are glad to find that the policy of compromise made by the majority of Eastern companies are not yet in the hands of the receivers, are as fair as the companies are able to make. The exceptions to this rule are gradually being sifted out, and the prompt attention directed to an investigation of their accounts.

There is one other feature in regard to which the bankrupt companies [illegible] watch each other, including policy holders will have [illegible] investigation to the end of devoting all their [illegible]. There is more danger of fraud in the exaggeration of losses than in any other way. There is not a company that has lost by the fire—especially those that have failed—whose present estimate of losses is not from 10 to 50 per cent greater than the first estimate made immediately after the fire. One reason of this is, that there was no salvage, the losses were in most cases total, but it does not necessarily follow that all the claims presented are just ones. Some of them are unquestionably exaggerated, especially when made for stocks of goods where the amount on hand was subject to variation from day to day. If a company goes into the hands of a receiver, it is his duty to investigate as far as possible the honesty of the claims made, and by securing the reduction of such as are open to suspicion he may swell the assets of the company pay a larger percentage on the honest claims. But when the company's affairs are settled by compromise or by a receiver, the policy-holders can assist the settlement and increase the percentage they will get by helping to ferret out fraudulent claims.

We understand the "German," of Cleveland, offers to compromise at 20 cents on the dollar. Its assets on January 1 were $281,000 and its estimated losses $700,000. The "Aurora," of this State, offers 25 per cent. Its assets on January 1 were $220,471 and its estimated losses $350,000 to $400,000.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Gold dull and steady at 110 5-8a110 3-4. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64, 1-32, and 3-64 per cent to flat, and for carrying, 5, 2, and 3 per cent. Clearings were about $45,500,000. Bids for government gold amounted to $6,437,000, at from 110 to 110 77-100. Awards, $2,000,000, at from from 110.63 1-2 to 110.77. Governments firm. Foreign bankers are buying what they can for shipment, and are also sending out first-class railroad bonds. Within a few days one firm has bought about $5,000,000 called bonds at nearly par, and interest in gold. The new loan was quoted in London to-day at 1-4 discount.

The stock market opened strong, but soon became heavy, and prices declined. The most active stocks have been Western, Union, Pacific, Mail, Northwestern, and Wabash. Dealings have not been large. At the close prices were firm with a light reaction from the lowest point reached during the day.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, this morning, notified the stock exchange that in thirty days from this time they will issue $2,000,000 of special improvement stock under the sixteenth section of the lease, to be called special improvement stock, and entitled to 7 per cent dividends, free, payable quarterly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The lease of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road to the Pennsylvania Company has been consummated.

The negotiations for the lease of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road to the Pennsylvania Company is nearly completed. It is reported that the Pennsylvania Company is trying to lease the Boston, Hartford & Erie Road.

Money active this morning at 6 per cent, and closed up firm at 5a6.

In Southern States securities Tennessee, and new South Carolinas are dull. Virginias and Missouris strong.

Sterling, 109 1-4.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117 7-8	Coups, '65	114 7-8
Coups, '62	111 3-4	Coups, '67	114 7-8
Coups, '64	111 1-4	10-40s	109 3-4
Coups, '65	111 3-4	Currency 6s	112 1-4
New	114		

State bonds:

Missouri	97 1-2	Virginia, old	64 1-4
Tennessee, old	64 1-4	N. Carolina, old	38
Tennessee, new	64 1-4	N. Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	70		

Stocks closed:

Canton	87	N. J. C.	106 1-2
Western Union	66 1-2	St. Paul	56
Quicksilver	38	Do pfd	77 3-4
Adams Express	88	Wabash	67
Wells & Fargo	60	Do pfd	80 3-8
American	62	Fort Wayne	95
United States	61 1-4	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	65 3-4	Do pfd	50
New York Central	93 1-2	Chicago & Alton	115 1-4
N. Y. Central Scrip	92 1-2	Do pfd	115
Erie	29	O. & M.	42 3-4
Erie pfd	50	C. & C.	87
Harlem	123	Lake Shore	91 1-8
Harlem pfd	131	Indiana Central	18 3-4
Reading	113	Illinois Central	133
Mich. Cent.	117	Union Pacific	27 7-8
Pittsburgh	117	U. P. bonds	91 3-4
Northwestern	62 1-4	Central bonds	103 1-4
Do pfd	87 1-2		
R. I.	103		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,224, making the supply 4,099, or 224 cars, against 271 last week. Market dull at a decline of 1-2c; no demand; sales meagre. Sales of 67 Illinois steers, 1,285 to 1,457 lbs, $5.00a6.12 1-2; 325 Ohios, 1,123 to 1,556 lbs, $4.62 1-2a5.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,600; market dull; Western neglected and no demand; Canadas dull and nominal. Sales 410 Canada lambs, 95 to 99 lbs, $6.12 1-2a6.25; 427 Canada sheep, 109 to 153 lbs, $5.00a5.25; 130 Michigan sheep, 90 lbs, $3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,100; market fairly active, and prices steady; $4.00a4.45 for medium to choice.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The market opened with much animation, while prices on the whole list are well sustained. [illegible] Slater & Son's rolled jaconets are reduced from 11 1-2c to 11c as are Manchester and Manville goods. Printing cloths have been in speculative demand, and have advanced to 7 5-8a7 3-4c for good and extra standard. The available stock is small, and this product largely sold ahead to printers; prints are consequently firmly held at 11 1-2c for all best fancy styles. Heavy brown sheetings and shirtings steady, as are bleached shirtings, corset jeans and colored cottons generally.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 22—1:30 p. m.—Consols, 92 5-8; 5-20s, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 9d; No. 1 spring, 11s 7d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s. Corn, 33s. Pork, 46s 6d. Lard, 45s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 46s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 22—5:30 p. m.—Consols, 92 5-8; bonds, '62, 92 7-8; '65, 92 1-4; '67, 94 3-4; 10-40s, 90 1-4.

Tallow—45s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined, 17 1-2d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22.—Bonds, 95s, 97 1-2a97 5-8.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Rentes, 56f 72c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—Evening—Cotton strong; middling upland, 9 1-2a9 5-8d; Orleans, 9 7-8d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculative and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat—Red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 26s 3d.

Provisions—Lard, 45s. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 38s. Short rib, 39s.

Tallow—45s.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.—Cattle—Receipts 1,155 head; shipped to Chicago, 16 cars, 316 head; to St. Louis, 2 cars, 36 head; sales 116 good wintered Texans, averaging 1,237 lbs, at $3.25; 109 thin Texas steers, averaging 896 lbs, $2.90; 189 do, averaging 925 lbs, $1.75. Slaughtered, 450 head.

Hogs—Received 4,050 head, of which packing houses took in 2,725 head. Slaughtered, 450 head. Price to-day $3.75; lowest $3.50. The supply of hogs is abundant. Prices will probably rule steady for the present.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 18 3-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and holders anxious to sell; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85a6.20; common to good, $6.40a6.60; good to choice, $6.65a7.20; white wheat extra, $7.30a7.60; extra Ohio, $6.60a7.20; St. Louis, $6.80a9.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat opened dull, but closed active; receipts, 148,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.56a1.58; No. 2, $1.52a1.55; winter red Western, $1.60a1.64; amber, $1.66a1.66; white, $1.65a1.75; extra choice amber Indiana, $1.69. Rye lower; Western, 93c. Barley steady; Canada West, $1.26a1.27; No. 2 Western, 90c. Corn dull and unsettled; receipts, 110,000 bu; Western mixed, 73a79 1-2c; yellow, 81c. Oats firm; receipts, 31,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 52 3-4a54c.

HOPS—Firm at 35a60c for 1871; 20a30c for 1870; 10a15c for 1869; 7a 15c for 1868.

LEATHER—Active at 26a30c; Orinoco, 24a27 1-2c.

WOOL—Firmly held; extra Ohio, 62 1-2a64c; unwashed, 40c; pulled, 55a60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16 1-4a19 3-4c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9 1-8a 9 1-4c; Cuba, 9a10c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 68c. Rice firm at 8 1-4a8 3-4c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 68 1-2c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $12.95a13.00; February, $14.20; March, $14.37. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 9a9 1-2c; kettle, 9 5-8a9 3-4c; November, 9 5-8c; December 9 1-2c; February, 9 5-8c; March, 9 3-4c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; No. 2, $1.21 cash; $1.21 1-2a1.21 3-4 seller December; $1.22 1-2 seller January; No. 1, $1.24 1-2; No. 3, $1.15. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32c. Corn weak at 43 1-2c. Rye easier; No. 1, 62c. Barley firm; No. 2, 62c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.50a4.80; live, 5a10c higher; $3.85a4.00 for common to good; $4.05a4.10 for extra.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $12.00; bulk shoulders, 4 1-8c seller December.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—COTTON—Firm; low middlings, 17 3-8a17 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; family, $6.75a7.00. Wheat steady, at $1.43a1.45. Corn firm; new, 44a45c. Rye higher, at 78a80c. Oats firm, at 38a40c. Barley firm, at 70a85c.

OATS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Scarce and firm, at 30c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm, at 22a27c.

CHEESE—Firm, at 14a15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; $12.37a12.50 offered for old and new; 25c higher asked. Lard dull and drooping; steam, at 8 1-2a8 5-8c; kettle, 8 1-2a8 3-4. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 4 3-4 a5 1-8; sides, 5 7-8a6c, 20 to 25 days in salt, and loose and 1-4c higher packed. Bacon quiet; clear rib and clear, at 7a7 1-4c; old and new offered at 7c to come out next week.

HOGS—Opened firm but closed dull at $4.30a4.45; receipts, 10,000.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 92c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm; superfine, $6.50; double extra, $7.25; treble extra, $7.50a7.62 1-2. Corn dull and lower; new, 67a68c; old, 70c; oats, 53a54c. Bran firm, at $1.35a1.40.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $28.00; choice, $40.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, lower; mess, $14.25. Bacon dull; shoulders, 7 3-4a8c; clear rib, 8c; clear 8 1-2a8c. Sugar-cured hams, nominally 15a16c. Lard dull; tierce, 9 3-4c; keg, 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; inferior, 8a8c; common to good common, 6a7 1-4c; fair to fully fair, 7 3-4a9 1-8c; prime to choice, 9 3-4a11 1-4c. Molasses—Demand good; inferior, 22 1-2a30c; common, 30a40c; fair to prime, 40a50c; strictly prime to choice, 58a63c. Coffee unchanged, 18a19 3-4c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20 1-4; sight, 1-8a1-4 discount; gold, 111.

COTTON—Active and higher; sales, 6,000 bales; good ordinary, 17 5-8a18c; low middling, 18 1-8a18 1-4c; middling, 18 1-2c. Receipts, 6,048 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,619; to the Continent, 4,568; coastwise, 1,672; stock, 99,397.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—TOBACCO—Active at full prices; sales 75 hhds.

COTTON—Quiet; middling firm at 17 3-4.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and but little demand for round lots extra family, $6.25. Grain—Nothing doing of any consequence, but prices generally firm. Wheat, $1.35a1.50. Corn, 45c for new ear. Oats, 40c. Rye, 80c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $12.50. Bacon [illegible] limited; shoulders, 7c; clear rib and clear, 7 1-2c, packed. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, 5 1-4c; clear rib, 6 1-2c; clear, 6 1-2c, packed. Lard, 9a10c.

HOGS—Firm and higher; $4.40a4.60.

WHISKEY—90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Nothing doing; No. 1 red winter, $1.44; $1.43 bid; sales 0; No. 2 at $1.37. Corn steady; new ear, 51c. Oats irregular at 38a40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet; 20 1-8a21c for car lots; crude dull at $4.80a4.90.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; extra white Michigan, $1.52 1-2; amber Michigan, $1.44a1.44 1-2; No. 2 red, $1.34 1-2a1.35. Corn dull and 1c lower; high mixed, new, 50 1-2c; low mixed, 51a51 1-2c. Oats dull; No 1, 36 1-2c.

CLOVER SEED—Michigan and Indiana, $6.80.

FREIGHTS—Strong; 6c to Buffalo; 11a12c to Oswego.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 13,000; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; super winter, $5.50a5.90; double extra, $6.50a6.75. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter, $1.50. Corn quiet; mixed, on track, 46a46 1-2c, closing at 45 1-2c. Oats firm; No. 2, 36 1-2c. Barley quiet; 85c for fall. Rye lower at 72a74c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 89 1-2a90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00 on order lots. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders, 5 1-4a5 1-2c; clear rib, 6 3-4c, 10 to 15 days in salt. Bacon dull; order lots shoulders, 7 1-2c; clear rib and clear, 8 3-4c. Lard easy at 8 1-4a8 1-2c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25a4.35; one lot of extra at [illegible].

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu; hogs, 10,000 head.

THE INDIANA LYNCHING.

Public Opinion as to the Act—White Men Suspected as Accessories to the Murder—Judge Dunham Severe on the Mob.

From the New Albany Ledger, Nov. 21.

There seems to be but little doubt in the public mind as to the guilt of Taylor, Davis, and Johnson; but there is at the same time, a settled conviction with very many that the plot for the awful murder of the Park family was the work of one or more white men. However the guilt of the negroes may be admitted, there are very few, indeed, but condemn the mob and its fearful work of death. The public think that if the law had been allowed to take its course other parties, equally guilty with the negroes, would have been detected and brought to punishment. There is also a feeling that possibly some of the instigators of the mob had a self-interest in getting the negroes out of the way, in order to cover up any further traces of the murder.

That white men are suspected of complicity in the murder is notorious, and some men are bold enough to talk openly to this effect, and even mention names. Whatever may be our own views in this regard, we are free to say that, so far, no evidence has been developed to implicate any other person than the three negroes executed.

It is well known that Taylor had received, since the Chicago fire, large quantities of valuable goods, sent him by his daughter, who resided in Chicago, following the occupation, as Taylor stated, of a washer-woman at a hotel. These goods consisted of clothing, ladies', men's, and children's, some of it very valuable. One box contained several sets of very elegant Chinaware. It has been ascertained that Taylor was engaged in disposing of these goods, by shipping them to parties outside of Clark County.

This daughter of Taylor is said to be a murderess as well as a notorious thief. She is accused of killing a slave woman at Louisville some sixteen or seventeen years ago, but was allowed to make her escape.

It is said the Vigilants give out that both Taylor and Davis made confessions of their crime before they were launched into eternity. This report may be true, or it may be put into circulation by the mob as a justification of their action. The reported confession of Taylor implicates his son John in the murder of a man named Jack, at Charlestown, some two years ago. The murder was committed, but it remained wrapped in mystery until this reported revelation of Taylor upon the gallows.

Judge Dunham, in open court, yesterday, denounced the mob and its acts in the severest terms, declaring that he would instruct every grand jury empanelled during his term of office, to thoroughly investigate the great crime, with a view to the indictment of every man engaged in it, for murder in the first degree.

Letter from a "Vigilant" Defending the Action of the Mob.

From the Louisville Courier, Nov. 22.

The New Albany *Standard* claims that the following letter was found under its office door, yesterday morning. We are inclined to think that it was written by some one who sympathized with, but did not participate in, the last outrage:

GENTLEMEN: Being one of the parties who assisted in the lynching of the negro murderers, Taylor, Johnson, and Davis, I want to give the public, through the columns of your paper, the motives which induced the Vigilant Committee, of which I am a member, to hang the black imps. We had a meeting of the committee Thursday night, when the question of hanging the guilty scoundrels was discussed, and it was determined to hang them without any delay, believing that they would be brought to a speedy trial, convicted and hung, as they deserved to, through the regular constituted authorities. It was, however, determined, in case of any effort at delay, to immediately take the law in our own hands and hang them to the first tree.

When the meeting of the committee broke up, it was with the understanding that it meet again every night at 9 o'clock during the trial of the negroes. When we met on Thursday night it was reported that the grand jury had adjourned without finding a bill against the culprits. Finding that the law had failed at the very threshold of justice, and that the brutal old murderers would be again turned loose to use the axe wherever they chose in our midst, it was determined to take the law into our own hands, and at once rid society of such inhuman butchers.

At this meeting all the evidence tending to fasten the guilt on the negroes was rehearsed and fully discussed, and the unanimous opinion of all present (being over one hundred), was that they were guilty of assassinating the Park family. The confession of Johnson, which was consistent in itself, corroborated by other facts known to the committee and public; the finding of the pint flask of whiskey in Park's yard, which Taylor admitted he bought on Saturday; the discovery of a coat in Johnson's house, which was recognized by young Park as his own; the statement of old Mrs. Taylor as to the bad character of Taylor; the statement of young Taylor that his grandfather said, a few days before the Park murder, that he "must have money, and would have it or blood." All these things satisfied us, as it has the public, of the guilt of the negroes. Why all this proof was before the grand jury failed to convince is of at least the probable guilt of the accused is passing strange.

If this had not been sufficient to satisfy us of the guilt of Davis, Taylor, and Johnson, when we got them to the place where we lynched them, we received from their own lips unquestionable evidence of their terrible crime. They each confessed to being the murderer of the Park family. Taylor admitted he did the killing; Davis said he held the light while Taylor struck the blows, and Johnson confessed, as he had before, to standing watch outside; and they all prayed to be forgiven for their great crime, and begged to be taken back and placed in jail until they could be hung by the Sheriff, as they wanted time to get ready to die.

But we made no compromise, and immediately stretched their black necks, and we did right. You may talk about law, but when these wicked old murderers were mashing and cutting in twain the skulls of the sleeping and inoffensive Parks they had no thought of law. They sent these law-abiding people, our friends and neighbors, into eternity by violent and bloody hands, and we sent them out of the world reeking with the blood of their murdered victims.

The law had failed in its mission, and we had a right, as a committee to do that which the law failed to do. There are times when the people who make laws, have a right, and are justified in executing it.

The men who lynched these negroes are well-to-do farmers of Clark County, and are law-abiding, peaceable citizens, and I make this statement in their behalf and in my own.

VIGILANT.

The Town of Moorly, Mo., Burned on Sunday Night.

From the Cairo Bulletin, Nov. 21.

At a late hour on Sunday night the village of Moorly, Mo., a town of some six or seven hundred inhabitants, was aroused by the alarm of fire. The fire originated in the principal hotel of that village—the Moorly house. It spread with wonderful rapidity, and in a short time had consumed nearly the entire village. Every effort was made to stop the devouring element, but all to no purpose, and but little of the town is left. It is known to have been the work of incendiaries. A despatch was received by officers in this yesterday giving a description of the suspected parties.

—A young man found a skunk in his cellar at Barnstable, Mass., and carefully let down a piece of meat covered with arsenic to the floor, as he thought. It was afterward found that the bait had been lowered into the pork barrel.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

There will be a regular convocation of Union Park Chapter No. 145, at their hall, this evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Business of importance. All chapter members are summoned to attend. Per order.
G. F. LETS, H. P.

Masonic.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE No. 409, F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Thursday) evening at Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M.
LISLE BURNAM, Sec'y.

Masonic.

There will be a regular communication of KILWINNING LODGE No. 311, A. F. & A. M., at the West Side Masonic Temple, this (Thursday) evening, Nov. 23, at half past 7 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of W. M.
B. F. DELONG, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

Office Peoples' Ins. Co.,
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
and LAMAR, of Chicago,
185 WEST MONROE-ST.
A. R. GUNNISON, Special Agent.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, NOVEMBER 16, 1871.

No.	Prize	No.	Prize	No.	Prize	No.	Prize	No.	Prize
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver.

We are also agents for the popular loan of the Bank of Barcelona, of Spain, which issues bonds of 5 per cent, guaranteed by the Spanish Government. Coupons paid in gold every six months in New York.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall-st., New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

To Architects, Builders, AND CONTRACTORS.

BENIER'S CARTON PIERRE.

The best substitute for plaster decorations in new buildings [illegible] Messrs. BONE & TAYLOR, sole agents for Great Britain, are prepared to furnish designs and estimates for complete execution of the above in all styles of architecture, ceiling decorations, cornices, capitals, all mouldings and ornamentations to public buildings, mansions, and private residences, executed in this desirable material, and [illegible]. Address Messrs. BONE & TAYLOR, 1 Dowgate Hill, Cannon-st., London, England.

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CHEAP FRAME BUILDINGS.

[illegible] STROUD & CO. undertake to erect temporary or permanent buildings on the shortest notice, on most favorable terms. Reference as to ability and system of workmanship, the Weber Furniture Company, corner Clark and Jackson-sts, where orders may be left.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D.,
167 West Madison-st.,
Formerly of 174 South Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE PRINTING COMPANY

[illegible] every description of

FINE JOB PRINTING.

506 Wabash-av., Chicago.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
CARPETS,
31 & 33 South Canal-st.,
AND
25 to 29 West Washington-st.

RETAIL BRANCH:
328 West Madison-st.

Our stock is, in all departments, full and complete, and we invite examination and a comparison.

REMOVAL.

ALLEN & MACKEY
HAVE
REMOVED
TO
THEIR NEW STORE,
Cor. State and Monroe.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

New York Mills Muslin, and 2300 Linen, to order, $36.
Wamsutta Muslin, and 2100 Linen, $33.00.
Lonsdale Muslin, and 2100 Linen, $30.00.

Cuffs and Neck Bands are ALL LINEN. Centre Plaits of Bosoms Three-ply. Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

WILSON BROS.,
Wabash-av., 81 West Washington-st., Chicago, and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

BURKITT & SUTTON
Are receiving daily additions to their stock of
Zephyr Worsteds,
COMMENCED SLIPPERS,
WORSTED GOODS,
Nubias, Scarfs, Hosiery, Cardigans,
MITTENS, LEGGINS, ETC.,
253 W. Madison-st.

HOTEL RANGES.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
VAN'S HOTEL RANGES,
Broilers, Carving Tables, &c.,
JUST RECEIVED.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO.,
1068 & 1070 State-st.

MILLINERY.

MRS. STOUGHTON,
No. 884 Wabash-av.,
Will exhibit her recent importations of Paris Millinery, for the Winter season, on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 23 and 24.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Thomas J. Beard is admitted as a partner in the firm of Savage, Beard & Co., and the firm name changed from this date to Beard, Savage & Beard, who will continue the importing and jobbing of Crockery, Glassware, etc., at 79 West Washington-st.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD.

Chicago, Nov. 21, 1871.

LOST.

LOST—$200 REWARD.

In the confusion of the great fire a trunk was taken from Terrace Block, Michigan-av., containing family silver marked "Sherman," and other silver marked with initials. R. F. SHERMAN, 512 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE,
For a Term of Years,

the southwest corner of Madison and Wells-sts., 40 feet on Madison-st., by 90 feet on Wells-st. Also several other pieces of valuable property in the burnt district.

GEORGE M. HIGH,
15 East Harrison-st.

ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM.

We are supplying our customers and public generally with our delicious winter ice cream at old rates. Our dessert or evening parties it is the cheapest, best and most popular luxury that can be used on the table. Leave orders at old place, 100 East Madison-st., near Tribune Building, at residence No. 273 West Jackson-st., near Morgan, or at old place 149 Twenty-second-st. Orders filled promptly.

Cut this out for memorandum.

W. F. BRAZELTON & CO.

FOR SALE.

KINDLING WOOD,

$4.50 per cord delivered. Orders by mail promptly filled. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

RESTAURANTS.

Opera House Restaurant.

The subscriber wishes to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has resumed business at [illegible] Wabash-av., and is prepared to fill all orders in his line—Ice Cream, Charlotte Russe, &c. Orders by mail for Thanksgiving or other parties promptly attended to. Parties owing bills please remit.

JOHN WRIGHT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LACES.

MRS. H. LONG.

MANUFACTURER OF HONITON POINT LACE.

Having been burnt out at her old stand 313 Wabash-av., has resumed business at [illegible], where she is prepared to fill all orders. Fine laces of every description cleaned, repaired, and transferred. [illegible]

GREAT WESTERN LOAN OFFICE,

[illegible] State-st., late of 128 South Clark-st.

FINAL NOTICE.—Parties holding pawn tickets for goods pawned in the above office, the redemption of which [illegible], are requested to call and redeem them. [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1871.

The Mails.

Our subscribers complain of the irregularity with which they occasionally receive THE TRIBUNE by mail, and that, too, not without apparent reason. When, however, they bear in mind the complete demoralization of the Post Office facilities by the fire, and the embarrassment necessarily incident to its present narrow quarters, they will be inclined to think more mercifully of the head of that department. In less than a fortnight the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church will have been so fitted up for postal purposes as to give full play for the energies of the department. No grounds for complaint will then be in existence, and regularity of the mails will again characterize the Chicago Post Office.

CONCERNING WALLS AND CORNICES.

Mr. John M. Van Osdel, one of the many architects and other practical men who have given the public their ideas concerning the topic nearest the hearts of all citizens at present,—the rebuilding of Chicago,—suggests that the fire ordinance proposed by the Common Council's committee is too cumbersome and inelastic; that the Council should not, as that ordinance provides, prescribe the exact thickness of walls by limits not variable according to circumstances—for instance, the purpose for which the building is designed. A building to be occupied as a storehouse for heavy goods, Mr. Van Osdel argues, should have stronger walls than are necessary for a building to be occupied as a residence—or for offices; while a long wall, with few intersecting partition walls, should be much thicker than a short wall need be to give it the same strength.

If strength and capacity to resist pressure are the main things to be considered, and not capacity to resist fire, these points are well taken—better, indeed, than the same writer's apology for French roofs and wooden cornices. The public will not tolerate them, remembering, as they do, how culpably they have been connected with all our serious fires—notably that which consumed the Drake-Farwell block in the autumn of 1870.

Two faults which are to be noticed in several of the brick walls now going up in the South Division ought, we think, to receive the attention of proprietors, and of the Common Council, whenever that body comes to legislate finally upon this important subject. One of these is the laying up of four separate 4-inch walls, alongside each other, to constitute what passes as a 16-inch wall. This is done in a very flimsy, hasty way, with only an occasional "heading" of bricks laid crosswise, and it is done simply because it can be done with less labor than would be required for a firm wall. Other walls are being laid with mortices left open for the joists, instead of ledges; so that a falling floor will be sure to pry apart and topple over the wall thus perforated, instead of leaving it intact, as would be the case with ledges. Such walls as these are what might be called architectural shoddy; and there should be no shoddy in the composition of the New Chicago.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your advocacy of a sweeping fire ordinance, that shall prevent the erection and removal of all wooden buildings, I think you lose sight of the hardship that would be inflicted on a very numerous class of deserving poor. The following case will illustrate my meaning: A friend of mine, a young man, is the owner of a comfortable cottage on the West Side, in which reside himself and three orphan sisters, who are altogether dependent upon him for their support; but, unfortunately, he is not the owner of the lot on which the house stands, and his lease will expire next spring. A few months ago he bought a lot a little west of Southwestern avenue, to which he intended to move his cottage. Now, I want to know what my friend is to do with his house when his lease expires, and the owner of the property is, perhaps, desirous of resuming possession, in order to make permanent improvements, for the lot is on a leading street, recently paved with the Nicolson pavement? JUSTICE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2[illegible].

ANSWER.—In the case suggested, we should say that the best thing the owner of the cottage could do would be to move it before the fire ordinance takes effect.

On the 8th of October last there were ten or fifteen thousand houses in Chicago, which were moved within the short space of twenty-four hours—moved so effectually that the owners have not been able to find them since. When they rebuild, they do not want to move again so hastily. If they give the owner of the cottage above mentioned ample notice of their intention to prohibit the erection or repair of wooden buildings in the city, he will still be better off than they are by several hundred per cent.

DAMMING THE OHIO.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* states that on two days of last week there was shipped from that city, by a fleet of boats on the Ohio River, 5,970,000 bushels, or 229,961 tons of coal. The same paper then makes an elaborate estimate of the number of trains of ten cars each—each car containing ten tons—the number of locomotives, the total length of the trains, &c., which would have been required to move this coal to the river towns. It then asserts that it would have been "simply impossible for the railways, with their present equipments, to move this immense mass of bulky freights, and if they were able they could not carry it half so cheaply." We do not pretend to revise the arithmetic of the *Commercial*, but we question its conclusions, and think that it is possible that this coal might have been moved quite as readily, and at less expense to the consumers, had the railroads been used instead of the boats. The Ohio River has been very low this season, and these boats have been loaded over four months waiting for the few inches of water required to float them down. During these four months the boats have been idle, and the people have been suffering for want of coal, and paying, perhaps, double prices for the scanty supply on hand. The coal fleet, when it did start, did not get off until the close of the season, making but one trip before the close of navigation. Now, if the railroads from Pittsburgh have ordinary facilities, they could have moved this 229,000 tons in 120 days, two or three times over, keeping the down-stream country supplied with an abundance of coal at regular and not famine prices, and in such quantity as to prevent any suffering during the winter. It is just possible that the consumers would have been more comfortable, and at less cost, had the coal been moved by rail instead of waiting to send it down on the very eve of winter by boats. It was a mere chance that the rain came before the ice had closed the river, in which latter case the coal would have to be sent by rail, or the people below would have had no fuel.

We do not underrate the value of water navigation, nor think lightly of the great advantages of cheap transportation. But the fact that a rich and populous district like that of the Ohio River, with several first-class cities doing, according to their own accounts, most of the commerce of the country, should sit idly, year after year, with fleets of boats, loaded with the essentials of life, waiting for a shower of rain to moisten their commercial highway, is somewhat remarkable. Continuous navigation of the Ohio River would, according to the *Commercial*, be a direct profit to Pittsburgh of many millions of dollars a year. Every other city along the river claims to be equally interested. It is claimed that the expenditure of a few millions of dollars in locks and dams would secure this continuous navigation, and yet not one of these towns offers to expend a dollar for that purpose. Like the dolt calling upon Hercules to lift his wheel out of the hole, they permit the loss of millions of dollars profit every year and content themselves with resolving that it is the duty of the people of California, and of New York and New England, and of the Northwest, to pay for building dams to float the Pittsburgh coal boats down to Cincinnati.

The *Commercial* closes its article thus:

> The great wonder is, why a great natural highway like the Ohio should have been neglected so long by the National Legislature, when it might be permanently improved at a moderate cost—a cost insignificant when compared with the advantages which it would confer upon the nation.

Is it not a greater wonder that the cities directly dependent upon this "great natural highway" will not risk a dollar of their own means to assist nature in moving coal down, and cotton, sugar, and grain up stream?

A FREE LIBRARY.

Immediately after the great fire, Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, the President of the Michigan Avenue Free Library Association, with characteristic energy, went East to work for the library. He has now returned and reports the most gratifying results. In New York city the following firms have promised to respond liberally to the call for books: Harper & Bros., D. Appleton & Co., G. P. Putnam & Sons, H. S. Goodspeed & Co., C. Scribner & Co., R. Carter & Bro., E. P. Dutton & Co., E. Bright & Co., N. Tibbals & Co., Oakley & Mason, Ivison & Phinney, R. H. Johnson, Virtue & Yorston, A. L. Luyster, N. T. Sabin, Zell & Co., and Rutger's Female College. The following periodicals were also tendered the library: *The Galaxy, Scribner's Monthly, Harper's Monthly, Weekly,* and *Bazar, The Albion, Pulpit and Rostrum, Appleton's Journal, The Aldine, American Educational Monthly, Demorest's Magazine, The Technologist,* Frank Leslie's papers, *Home Journal, Scientific American, The American Artisan, The Evangelist, The Methodist, The Examiner and Chronicle, The Observer, Good Words, Christian at Work, Christian Union* and *Bibliopolist.* Several of the churches were visited, and are now making efforts among themselves, and there is some hope of aid from the public libraries.

In Brooklyn, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gave 100 volumes from his private library, and his church added 500 more. Four other churches, the Pierrepont Baptist, Rev. Dr. Scudder's, Rev. Wayland Hoyt's, and Rev. G. F. Pentecost's, also made hearty responses; and one gentleman sent a package of 1,300 volumes.

In Boston, the following firms responded liberally: J. R. Osgood & Co.; Gould & Lincoln; Lee & Shepard; J. W. Olmstead; Little, Brown & Co.; J. T. Fields, (late of the firm of Osgood & Co.); A. Williams, Leonard, Crocker & Brewster; W. H. Piper & Co.; Noyes & Co.; Henry Hoyt; Henry A. Young; A. F. Graves; D. Lothrop & Co.; Nichols & Hall, and the Congregational Publication Society. Mr. Thomas also secured the following periodicals: *Daily Post, Nation, Oliver Optic's Magazine, Zion's Herald, Daily Advertiser, Congregationalist, Watchman and Reflector, Christian Era, Littell's Living Age, Every Saturday, Our Young Folks,* and *Atlantic Monthly.*

In Philadelphia, in addition to a number of periodicals promised, the following firms have agreed to contribute: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger; Smith, English & Co.; A. Martin; Bible and Publication Society; Macauley and C. C. Campbell.

In addition to the personal labors of Mr. Thomas, circulars have been sent for distribution and publication to most of the leading cities of this country, and efforts are also being made in Great Britain to secure sympathy and aid in establishing a library of the first class. The library has the advantage of rooms retired, and yet central, an unsectarian management, entire freedom of the public, ample room for at least 25,000 volumes, and is already established and equipped upon such a basis as to make its permanence certain. Our readers will remember that before the fire, the scheme of a great, free, public library was thoroughly discussed in our columns. Already the fire seems to have settled that question in favor of the Michigan Avenue Library, which already has the foundations laid, and a nucleus of books collected, which is full of promise for future usefulness.

SUICIDES.

It would be a nice question for the moral philosopher to determine whether horrors tend to propagate horrors; whether the great disasters by fire and flood, which have been sweeping across the country, and, indeed, the entire world, this year, have been the immediate cause of the smaller and more individual disasters which have broken out in almost every village in the land. We refer particularly to suicides. France has long enjoyed the rather unenviable distinction of setting suicide fashions for the world, but during the past year, the United States, in proportion to population, will certainly far surpass that country. We have not yet arrived at the esthetic nicety of the Parisian. With his fastidious instincts, he must go "decently and in order," and with a certain degree of *eclat* and *elan* attending his taking off. With our more practical notions and characteristic hurry, we "stand not upon the order of our going, but go at once," helter-skelter, and in all manner of bizarre and coarse exits.

Hitherto, these unnatural methods of closing up accounts with the world have been confined to a certain few of the most miserable of mankind, who had been reduced by liquor to insanity, or who had been driven to the verge of madness by an incurable despair, escape from which could only be found in the outlet of death. But at present, the most trivial cause is made the pretext for suicide. It is almost impossible to take up the most remote village paper without finding in it an account of a local suicide. Country towns supply more of these violent deaths, proportionately, than the cities, whereas, previous to this year, the reverse was the case. A short time since a man hanged himself because Darwin had proved man's descent from the monkey, and thereby unwittingly furnished a striking exemplification of the truth of the distinguished naturalist's theory of the origin of species. Several cases have occurred recently where children of tender age have killed themselves because they were corrected by their parents. A silly Indiana school girl, the other day, took poison because she failed in one of her tasks. Two young misses in Maine, a week or two ago, without any apparent reason whatever, embraced each other on the brink of Lewiston Falls and jumped over. A woman in the interior of this State, the other day, took poison, because her husband forbade her going to a ball. Another one hanged herself because her husband didn't want her to sing at a concert. Poor men kill themselves because they are poor, and rich men because they are afraid they may be poor. Women are killing themselves from reasons of desertions, deception, love-sickness, dry goods, millinery, dancing schools, and absurd whims of every description, while children, scarcely out of their pantalets and pinafores, ape the fashions of their elders, and, on such small juvenile reasons as they can muster, cut off the scant threads of their lives. Undoubtedly, our fast and reckless manner of living furnishes the clue to a majority of these cases, but what shall be said of those numerous other cases, where no remedy exists? The epidemic grows alarming. Life is cheapening at a rate which will soon make it a drug. In the existing condition of things, no one can rise in the morning with the certainty that his next door neighbor is not hanging ungracefully to a beam, because his beef steak was burned. We have been visited during the past few months by several supernatural personages; among them the Ice Fiend, and the Fire Fiend, and the Flood Demon, and the Wind Fury, and the Plague Spectre. Has that mythical personage, the Fool-Killer, also come? We can imagine no other theory which will account for this insane tendency to hurry to "that bourne," etc.

But is there not a remedy for this moral disease? The mania is spreading, and the worst feature of it is that it attacks, apparently, good, sensible, steady men, who have never been supposed before to have suicidal tendencies. There is always a certain class in the community who may be expected to go off in this violent manner; but cannot something be done to stay sensible people from such an absurdity? Is there not a panacea in our ruins? If a man is tired of his life, let him come here and begin it over again. If a man finds suggestions of nooses and cold poison floating in his imagination there is nothing so effectual as sinking the imagination and getting down to hard facts. There are plenty of hard facts in our ruins to be resolved into realities by hard work. We offer, therefore, an inviting field for erratic individuals contemplating suicide. Let them take to the trowel, and saw, and plane and see how quickly all their troubles will disappear. Work is the antidote of misery as well as nonsense. In the case of children, we do not see how these youthful idiots can be prevented from escaping from this wicked world. In the case of women, it would be useless, for when a woman will she will, "and there's an end on't." But any man, who can work, is inexcusable, in the light of our ruins.

GENERAL DIX AS A "RECEIVER."

General John A. Dix is one of the solid men of New York city—one of that class in whom the burghers of that corporation have so much confidence that they hold them back from all every-day affairs, reserving them, like Napoleon's Old Guard, for great emergencies. Such an emergency arrived, a day or two since. His name was Alexis, and General Dix was assigned to the stupendous task of making Alexis a speech appropriate to the occasion; not such a speech as the scrambling and jostling Aldermen made to O'Donovan Rossa and his fellow exiles, when they went into quarantine in the same New York Harbor, a few months ago, but a first-class, high-toned speech, such as became a royal occasion, when the first families of New York clasped hands with the second son of the Autocrat of all the Russias. Alexis was drawn up in a hollow square, or in such other form as a Russian Admiral, who is at the same time a Prince of the blood, is accustomed to receive orations, and to him Dix *dixit.*

The only merit of Dix's speech, however, was its brevity. In other respects, we are compelled to say, it fell far short. It was, on the whole, a very slipshod production with which to receive royalty. The General told the Grand Duke that he was glad, etc., which was all right; but at the same time he undertook to impart to the royal Russian a little American history. He told Alexis that "our American civilization dates back but a hundred years," which is very bad ciphering, or a deliberate slander upon our Pilgrim Fathers and the original Knickerbockers at New Amsterdam. These worthies flourished fully two hundred and fifty years ago, and it was the duty of General Dix to be conversant with such a fact while representing the great American nation in the presence of royalty. It was all well enough, perhaps, to remind the Grand Duke that "he would see many things to admire in this country," and that he would, as likely as any way, be "carrying many of them back to his own country," and to send back, along with those admirable things, the "well wishes of this government to His Royal Highness' Imperial father." But for General Dix to dub the Czar "His Imperial *Highness,*" whereas everybody in New York knows that the old gent's title is "His Imperial *Majesty,*" was a bull of the first magnitude—quite as great as if the Grand Duke had in reply addressed his remarks to Corporal Dix instead of General Dix.

It is evident that General Dix's forte is not making reception speeches to Grand Dukes. It seems a pity that a city so abounding in "receivers" as New York could not turn out some one to receive the Grand Duke without making so many solecisms as this in the course of a dozen-line speech. We recommend the gallant General, whenever again commissioned to "receive" a Grand Duke, to steer clear of kingly titles, for fear of mixing up the Royal and Imperial Highnesses, Majesties and Graces too promiscuously, and content himself with repeating, without preamble, that really grand speech of his, "If any man attempt to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"

The bill before the Legislature, prepared by Mr. Greenebaum, to incorporate financial companies, has for object the attraction of capital from abroad to be invested here, after a manner common in Europe, in mortgages. The bill authorizes any number of persons to organize a company, with not less than one million dollars capital, 20 per cent of which shall be paid in, and deposited, in the form of public bonds or other securities, with the Auditor of State. The company is then authorized to loan money on bond and mortgage on real estate in value of at least double the amount of the loan,—the land to be situated in this State; and to purchase or sell, with or without guaranty, bonds, mortgages, or other evidences of debt secured by mortgage or trust deed, or State and county, or other municipal bonds; said securities not to bear over 10 per cent interest. The company is further authorized to purchase and hold real estate sold under foreclosure, or other lawful sale under any mortgage owned by them, and to sell and convey the same; but all property thus acquired by them shall be offered at public sale, annually, and shall be sold whenever the price offered equals the claim of the company, including interest and expenses. The company is authorized to issue its bonds, bearing interest, and to secure the same by pledges of its bonds and mortgages, the bonds thus issued not to exceed the value of the mortgages held and pledged as securities for the same. The company is not to exercise banking powers.

This is substantially the purpose of the bill. It confers no powers which may not be now exercised by individuals, or voluntary partnerships who can command the capital and obtain public confidence. The proposed bill is not open to objection as a special charter, because it allows any persons to organize a like company. The privileges are open to all. A legal organization is necessary, however, for the protection of the capital invested, by providing the machinery for the choice of managers, and to protect it against irresponsible proceedings by agents. Without some such provision it is not possible to bring together capital enough to engage in the business. With such precautions and legal provisions and sanction, it is understood that there is an amount of capital, in European cities, ready to be invested here through the agency of such a company.

We have offered a word or two, occasionally, on the subject of fire-proof building. One reader, indeed (who, of course, multiplies himself into "many readers" in signing his communication), thinks we "must have fire-ordinance on the brain." If there be any others who think the same, we will mention to such one circumstance which serves to freshen somewhat THE TRIBUNE'S zeal upon this subject. The windows of our editorial rooms look out, in one direction, upon a lumber-yard of three-story piles of seasoned pine in the foreground, the charred and ruined walls of the Court House and other fine buildings in the background; the cause and effect of the fire, with the disagreeable sequence, a vast reach of pitchy pine tinder-boxes springing up, like noxious weeds, between. In the other direction, our windows open upon wooden shells enclosing planing mills, foundries, and other inflammable arrangements, with a plenty of other pine shells all around, to take and communicate the flames which these incendiary buildings are so well prepared to generate. In this combination we have instantly thrust before our eyes the cause of the *next* conflagration. The effect may, we hope, be postponed until the burnt district of the South Side is at least partially restored in a permanent form; and it is to the end that this next fire may not come too soon, or cripple Chicago too completely when it does come, that we are hammering, and intend to keep hammering, on the subject of protection and precautions against fire.

If there be any person uninformed as to what it costs Chicago to build frame houses, let him read the following statement of what the loss by fire has been since 1857. The statement does not contain any enumeration of fires where the loss was not over $100,000:

> "The first of consequence was October 19, 1857, in which fourteen lives and $75,000 in property were lost. Next, September 15, 1859, loss, $500,000; August 19, 1866, loss, $500,000; November 18, 1866, $560,000; January 28, 1868, $3,000,000. In 1867 there were nine with losses in each from $115,000 to $500,000—amounting in the aggregate to $1,410,000. In 1868 the losses in five large fires were $4,500,000; this includes a fire January 7, loss, $1,000,000, and another January 28, loss, $3,000,000. In 1869 three great fires resulted in a loss of $875,000. In 1870 the losses by fire were: September 4, $1,400,000 (stores, &c.), and December 30, $850,000. These fires include iron-works, distilleries, planing-mills, blocks of frame buildings—all 'good risks' if the premium is high enough—stores and houses. No account is given of the fires of less loss than $100,000; but in these great fires, from 1857 to 1871, Chicago (and the insurance companies) lost $13,785,000—an enormous amount for so young a city. This year, previous to the great fire, there was a loss of $190,000, April 5; the four blocks burned October 8 were estimated at $750,000; while general consent seems to put the loss by the fire of October 8-10 at one hundred millions, though the precise loss can never be estimated, and may be summed up in the brief statement, 'city nearly destroyed.'"

During the same year, the losses in fire, in cases when each loss was less than $100,000, have averaged nearly $300,000 a year, or, in the whole, over $4,000,000. In addition to this actual loss, we paid in excess over legitimate rates of insurance, in the same time, perhaps $20,000,000 more, and in the end had everything swept away by fire. Yet the Common Council hesitates whether it is not better to burn out the city every few years, beside paying an annual tax of several millions for insurance, which, in case of fire, is not collectable.

Mr. William T. Collins, of Winchester, Ill., sends us an epic of eight pages on the subject of the Chicago fire, which, as he announces on the cover, he is prepared to deliver before lyceums, &c. We will give our readers a sample, from which they can order more if they like it:

> Have you heard of the fire!
> Dreadful and dire,
> Frantic with ire,
> That higher and higher
> At midnight arose,
> Alas! to disclose
> Misfortunes and woes,
> Which none could oppose;

—And so on until

> While fast, to the rescue,
> Great cities do send
> Their engines, of power,
> In vain to contend;
> For the fire rages on,
> For two days about,
> On the shores of the lake,
> At last to blow out.

Nor should we neglect to mention a rather novel idea which Mr. Collins incorporates in his ode, to the effect that "like the phœnix she [Chicago] soon may rise from her ashes." It is doubtless on the strength of this bold and original conceit that Mr. Collins brands his effusion upon its title-page as "An Original Poem."

We may add that this work supplies a want which the public have been painfully feeling, of late, viz., some verses on the Chicago fire.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Bloomington is discussing the water-works question.

—The knitting mills at Dixon are doing an excellent business. Several hands are employed, turning out daily 100 dozen shirts and 15 dozen stockings.

—Dr. A. Smith, father-in-law of Mr. Frank Clendenin, Postmaster of Morrison, died, recently, of heart disease.

—Tyler K. Waite, a universally-esteemed citizen of Sycamore, was drowned, on the 13th instant, by falling into a cistern from which he was drawing water.

—A freight train ran off the track at Geneva, on Saturday last, which accident resulted in smashing three cars and killing twenty-seven hogs.

—A man named G. W. Irwin, from Loveland, Ohio, was killed by a locomotive at Clinton, on the 18th.

IOWA.

Mrs. Mary J. Waters, wife of a brakeman on the Burlington & Missouri Railway, committed suicide at Ottumwa, on the 17th, by taking strychnine.

—A gang of seven youths, from 15 to 17 years of age, have been plundering at Davenport. They were arrested, and report that they are from Des Moines, and are travelling as professional thieves.

—A young man and woman of Marshalltown returned from their bridal tour last week, and immediately formed a business co-partnership in the photograph line.

—Marshalltown is going to adopt the Holly water system.

—Peter Nugent, an old employe on the Burlington & Missouri Road, was killed at Council Bluffs, on the 18th inst., by a railroad accident.

—Sioux City boys are skating.

WISCONSIN.

The Jefferson County *Union* says: "The tobacco growers have commenced stripping the leaf. We have seen several samples, and a finer crop we do not believe was ever raised in Wisconsin."

—The Madison *Democrat* has a typographical blunder which will do to laugh at. In its agricultural department it heads an article on crossing the American Merino into the larger mutton breeds with this curious line: "Crossing Marines with Mutton Breed."

—The editor of the Elkhorn *Independent* has heard of a Walworth County farmer who picked twenty-four bushels of apples from one tree, this year.

INDIANA.

Madison, determined to be ahead in something, has just found out her specialty, and boasts the champion castor-bean of the world.

—A Harrison County girl, near Elizabeth, knocked her mother down with a rolling-pin, and in turn was choked by her father until her tongue hung out of her mouth. In a short time mother and daughter recovered, and pitched into the old gentleman with rolling-pin and table forks, nearly ruining his arm with the latter. The daughter then threw all of the dishes out of the window, and raised particular Jerusalem.

MICHIGAN.

There is a young lady living near Albion whose grandmother's grandmother is still living—a hale, active old lady, and the young lady herself is old enough to be married and have children, in which case there would be six generations in one family.

—Wenona was visited by a serious fire on the 16th, which destroyed four buildings, and caused a loss of $30,000; insurance mostly in the Republic of Chicago.

—Scarlet fever is said to be sweeping through the town of Deerfield, Genesee County, with fatal effects.

—The new State offices at Lansing have been nearly completed. The building is three stories high, built of gray brick, with the lower portion so arranged that it can be converted into stores.

—The shipments of iron ore from Marquette for the season, up to November 9, amounted to 344,892 tons.

—A party of six recently left Bay City on a deer hunt up the Rifle River, and in two days brought in seven deer, the largest being a buck weighing 422 pounds.

—The proposition to borrow $100,000 to construct a water works in Saginaw was carried at the special election, held on the 15th, by a majority of 194.

—A Jackson artist is engaged in painting a panorama of the Chicago fire.

—The Grand Rapids *Democrat* says: "On the 11th inst. the citizens of Dorr Center were thrown into considerable excitement by finding the dead body of a German named John Konath suspended from the limb of a small tree. It seems he recently went to Dorr from Detroit, and was employed in the village as a day laborer. There were dependant upon his labors a crippled wife and several helpless children. It is reported that he attempted to end his life while residing in Detroit, but was prevented from carrying out the attempt by the cutting of the rope with which he was suspended."

—Mr. Gilbert DeCinte, of Coldwater, was killed in Cornelles, Oregon, a few weeks since. While walking a wire stretched across a street from the tops of two buildings, he fell a distance of 80 feet, dislocating his spine and crushing his feet. He lived but a short time.

—The Lansing *Republican* of the 20th says: "Last Saturday was a very clear day, and the sun shone with unusual power. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon Dr. T. S. Holmes entered his drug store, and happened to notice that the paper wrapper on a patent medicine bottle was on fire. On examination it was found to be standing in a focus made by one of those glass globes, filled with tinted water, common in drug store windows."

—Work on the Detroit tunnel is pushed vigorously. The interior crib is nearly completed, and the cribs will all be finished before winter.

—The logging season in the lower peninsula lumber region of Michigan is about commencing. Contracts amounting in the aggregate to 350,000,000 feet have already been made on Muskegon River and its tributaries. White River will not fall short of 75,000,000; making a total for Muskegon County of 425,000,000, to say nothing of the small manufacturing localities. Logs have advanced $1 already.

MINNESOTA.

Captain John Emerson, an old resident of St. Cloud, died on the 13th inst.

—The Houston County *Democrat* confirms the statement that a man at Spring Grove, in that county, is turning into stone. His name is Harmon Silverson. He is completely petrified in all his limbs and body—the only exception being a portion about the mouth, throat, and eyes. He has a good appetite, eats, and prays day and night for the Lord to deliver him from this terrible affliction. He is perfectly helpless. The process of petrifaction commenced some time last spring in his feet and knees, since which time it has gradually increased.

—A single firm at Kasson have shipped, since the season opened, 23 cars of flax seed, between 8,000 and 9,000 bushels, and at the present time they have about 1,000 bushels in their warehouse. They have paid between $13,000 and $14,000 for the seed.

—J. B. Sammis, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, Winona, was thrown from a carriage, on Thursday morning, and seriously injured.

—The Alexandria *Post* thinks that within fifteen years iron will be mined in the Leaf Mountains, in Douglas County.

—The skating season has opened at Duluth. A rink is promised, provided the amount of $300 is guaranteed.

—Mrs. Simmons, wife of B. F. Simmons, who eloped from St. Paul with Mrs. Berkman, on Thursday returned to that city from Kansas City, Mo., she and her children having been there deserted by Mr. S. a second time, he going to rejoin Mrs. Berkman in Terre Haute, Indiana. The Simmons family had gone to Missouri to re-engage in the milk business, Mrs. S. hoping her erring husband would not again prove unfaithful to his marriage vows and his family. It is now her purpose to engage in some occupation by which she can maintain her broken family.

KANSAS.

The Rev. Mr. Sage, a Universalist clergyman in Lawrence, has been requested to resign, as he is a believer in Spiritualism.

—The Lawrence *Tribune* says that on the 14th, as a freight train on the Kansas Pacific was passing Perryville, a brakeman on the train, in attempting to climb from a flat to a box car, fell between the two on the track and was run over and killed. He fell across the rail face downward, and the wheels of some twenty cars ran over the middle of his back. Strange to say he was not cut in two. His name was William Chrysler, and he resided with his family in Wyandotte.

MISSOURI.

Major John Hurst, one of the most estimable citizens of Springfield, died in the 16th inst. During the late war he was Major of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and served in the Union Army until the close of the war.

—No more dram shops will be licensed in Audrain County, as per vote of the people.

—Mr. Bowden, the undertaker of Brookfield, was seriously injured by the runaway of his horses attached to a hearse, on Tuesday.

—The Methodist preacher of Perryville, while making a pastoral visit of half a day, killed thirty-one quail, two rabbits and two squirrels.

—A man named John Carter attempted to break open a safe at Trenton on Monday night of last week, and was shot and instantly killed by the Sheriff, who was on the watch for him. The burglar lived in Grundy County and leaves a wife and five children.

RAILROADS.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has reduced the hours of labor in the shops from ten to nine hours a day. This rule took effect Nov. 13.

—Mr. Addison Day has resigned the position of Superintendent of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and it is reported that A. W. Soper has been appointed as his successor.

—A firm from Taunton, Mass., is expected in a short time to take possession of the shops at Litchfield, Ill., just vacated by the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, and begin the manufacture of cars.

—A railroad race was indulged in on the Winona & St. Peter and St. Paul & Chicago Roads on the 7th, as they approached Winona, which produced much excitement, and resulted in an accident by which a heavy plank was plunged into the St. Paul & Chicago baggage-car, knocking senseless a young man. The conductor and engineer have been discharged by the company.

—The Tiffin *Times* announces that: "The project to build a road from Pittsburgh to Chicago, in the interests of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is in an assured shape. The work on the Western Division, from the Lake Erie Division—formerly the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad—west, will be commenced this winter, and the road is to be completed before January 1, 1873. The probable route of the road will be from Plymouth, through Attica, Republic, and Tiffin, the latter city sure—then taking the Fort Wayne Road to the west. The exact line west of Fostoria we are not posted upon, but the road strikes the Defiance. Mr. Keyser, second Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, will have exclusive charge of the construction of the road; and, as that company has appropriated $2,000,000 toward this part of the road, and expect to, and will, raise an equal amount along the line, it is easy to see that the matter is in good shape and the project assured."

PERSONAL.

—The Prince of Lippe is the wealthiest ruler in Germany.

—Bishop Simpson is gradually improving in health.

—Judge Frederick Vose, of Walpole, N. H., died on the 16th of apoplexy. For the past seven years he has been President of the Keene (N. H.) National Bank.

—Mr. Fred. E. Stimpson, late State Inspector of Gas and Meters in Massachusetts, has accepted the position of Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the University of Kansas.

—One of the belles of Philadelphia, and an heiress in her own right, is to be married next month to an officer in the army, who is ordered to one of the forts at Arizona for four years. Her baggage it is said, consists of eighteen large Saratoga trunks, and there is some doubt expressed as to whether they can all receive house-room when they arrive at their destination.

—John Ruskin has given £5,000 as an endowment for the master of an art school in Oxford.

Restoration of Records in the "Miami Purchase."

The following is the act of the Ohio Legislature of January 5, 1814, in pursuance of which the surveys of the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Warren were restored after their destruction by fire:

An Act to perpetuate evidence of the original field notes of the Miami purchase.

Whereas, it has been represented to this Legislature that the original field notes of the survey of the tract of land commonly called the Miami purchase, situate between the two Miami Rivers, have been accidentally destroyed by fire, and that great inconveniences have arisen and are likely to arise in consequence thereof; and also that there are correct copies of the said field notes in the possession of sundry persons residing on or near the said lands, which copies are in a perishable condition; therefore, for the purpose of perpetuating the evidence of the said field notes, and for removing the inconveniences aforesaid,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That John R. Gaston, of the county of Hamilton; James Heaton, of the county of Butler, and William C. Schenck, of the county of Warren, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purpose of collecting and perpetuating evidence of the original survey, made under the direction of John Cleves Symmes, by authority of the Government of the United States, of the tract of land commonly known as the Miami purchase, being the same tract of land that was conveyed by the United States to John Cleves Symmes, and his associates, by letters patent, bearing date on or about the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall hold their first meeting at the town of Cincinnati, in the County of Hamilton, on the first Monday of March next, and to adjourn from time to time, and to such place or places, as they may judge most convenient; public notice of which first meeting shall be given by said Commissioners in at least three newspapers, printed in said purchase, at least twenty days previous to said meetings. And the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall have power and authority to send for persons and papers, and to collect all the copies, within their knowledge, of the field notes of the original purchase, made under the direction of John Cleves Symmes, as aforesaid, and to examine witnesses on oath or affirmation, which they, or either of them, are hereby authorized to administer, touching the validity and correctness of said copies; and so far as the said Commissioners shall obtain satisfactory proof that the copies received by them are true and correct copies from the original field notes of the said original survey, they shall cause them to be entered in a book, to be provided for that purpose, and shall annex thereto their certificate that they have been received and adjudged by them to be genuine copies of the said original or first survey; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to cause the said copies to be recorded in the records of deeds of the county in which the lands to which the said copies relate may respectively lie; and it is hereby made the duty of the Recorder to receive and record the same, and forthwith to return the said book to the Commissioners, for which service they shall be allowed such fees as the said Commissioners may deem just and reasonable, to be paid by the Treasurer of their respective counties, on the order of the said Commissioners.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That certified copies of the records, so made as aforesaid, shall be admitted as legal evidence in all courts, of judicature in this State, in all cases where the original field notes aforesaid would be legal evidence.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Commissioners, before they enter on the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe an oath, or affirmation, faithfully to discharge the duties by this act reposed in them, according to the best of their skill and judgment, a copy of which oath or affirmation shall be entered in the book herein before mentioned by the person administering the same; and each of the said Commissioners shall be allowed the sum of two dollars per day for each and every day he may be employed in discharging the duties imposed by this act, to be paid out of the Treasuries of the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Warren, in proportion to the quantity of Symmes' purchase contained in each of three aforesaid counties respectively.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioners aforesaid shall allow to any person or persons who may, under the provisions of this act, furnish them with true and genuine copies of the field notes aforesaid, such compensation as they may deem reasonable, to be paid from the County Treasury of the proper county, and where any person is called upon to give evidence before said Commissioners, at the request of a party interested, such witness shall receive the same compensation as is allowed to witnesses testifying in the courts of this State, to be paid by the person at whose request he is called.

JOHN POLLOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OTHNIEL LOOKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Jan. 5, 1814.

Tile Roofs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A word to the citizens, insurance companies, capitalists, architects, and builders of Chicago:

While it is deemed of vital importance to the future safety of our city to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings, it should be remembered that this is about the only material within reach of the poorer classes of our people with which to meet this terrible emergency. Would it not, therefore, prove to be a great public benefaction to have introduced to them some reliable invention for the manufacture of a substantial and ornamental fire-proof material for roofing and siding these buildings, so as effectually to prevent the danger of fire from contact with other buildings, thus rendering our future city comparatively safe?

Such seems to be the "American Fire-Proof Tile Roofing," patented just before the occurrence of this terrible fire in Chicago, by a practical mechanic, who has made it a study for years. After having examined all the best models for tile-roofing, both in the Old and New Worlds, and expended a fortune in experimenting on machinery for its rapid and successful manufacture, he has brought out an improvement on tile which, for lightness on roof, beauty of appearance, durability of wear, cheapness of material, cleanliness on building, ease of being laid, and absolutely fire-proof quality, is not excelled in this or any other country, and seems exactly adapted to meet our present emergency.

It is hoped that our leading men will carefully examine this improvement, and, if found worthy, adopt measures for its immediate and extensive manufacture, to meet the demands of our city.

Specimens of this tile may be seen at the office of James Clark & Sons, at No. 88 Canal street.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20. M. M. T.

THE RELIEF WORK.

The Woman's Industrial Aid Society of the West Division.

Nearly a Hundred Girls and Young Women Provided with Employment.

Character of Work Done—The Salesroom—Contributions Needed.

While the immediate victims of the fire, who had been reduced to absolute destitution, and whom the timely aid rendered from abroad could alone rescue from the perils of famine and exposure, were receiving assistance from the Relief and Aid Society, another class of sufferers naturally existed, whose destitution, though not of a kind to warrant the charity of the relief depots, was nevertheless as deserving of alleviation. Among them were the thousands of young girls who were thrown out of employment, especially the long-suffering, ill-paid, and hard-working sewing girl, too often toiling away her life for a miserable pittance in some unhealthy work room. These girls, thrown out of employment, were unable to sustain themselves, and as unable to obtain relief from the Aid Society—a condition of affairs which meant starvation.

To meet their wants, a number of warm-hearted and clear-headed ladies of the West Side organized a society appropriately named The Womans Industrial Aid Society, the purpose of which was, in general terms, to help these young women and girls to help themselves, by giving them employment with fair remuneration until such time as they should be able to return to their former occupations and wages. The society was organized with the election of the following officers:

President—Mrs. W. B. Egan.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Joseph Medill, Mrs. John C. Haines, Mrs. Charles C. Bonney.
Treasurer—Mrs. W. L. Lee.
Secretary—Mrs. J. W. Preston.
Superintendent—Mrs. Barclay Fetch.

A number of gentlemen were requested to join the association by depositing a dollar with the Secretary. Committees on Superintendence, Finance, Employment, and Material and Sales were duly appointed, and an Advisory Committee of ten gentlemen, containing some weighty names. The gentlemen were not allowed the privilege of voting, the ladies believing that with their counsel and assistance, nothing more will be needed.

The association determined to act independently of, but harmoniously with, every other similar organization, so that no action of theirs should conflict with the work of the General Relief Society.

The organization was effected about a fortnight ago, and arrangements made by which the Society obtained the use of St. John's Episcopal Church, Union Park, from Job Carpenter, Esq., at $500 per annum. It was then quickly fitted up for the accommodation of a large number of working girls, and the storing of goods. Mrs. S. D. Parkes, a lady in whom the society had full confidence as a competent person, was entrusted with the management of the workroom, and Miss Dupuy appointed book-keeper. Everything being in readiness, the society opened their quarters for distressed sewing girls anxious to obtain employment. Numbers of applications were made, and work was given to all. Some of the girls had machines, and others were borrowed, until on one occasion eighty-three girls were hard at work. These girls are receiving from $2 to $6 per week, working eight hours a day, and receiving $1 extra a week for the use of their machines. Those who receive the first sum are very young girls, who cannot sew, but do knitting work, and probably earn just that sum.

The principal work done by them is for the Relief and Aid Society, though, without doubt, when the organization is a little better known, the work will be by no means exclusively with this society.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at St. John's Church yesterday morning, and was warmly received by the ladies in charge, who had not the least doubt that he came as an auxiliary to their society.

The sight was about as cheerful and pleasant a one as could be imagined. Five or six ladies of the society were sitting round a stove at the south entrance to the Church, chatting pleasantly about everything and everybody, probably; while upward of fifty sewing machines and about the same number of neatly-dressed, bright-looking girls and young women were scattered in little groups round the large room. It was lunch time, and a recess of one hour was taken, during which the party took a mental stretch and yawned, and ate their lunch, and prepared for another four hours' spell. The church was deliciously warm, and the girls looked equally comfortable. Being of a most respectable class, their conduct was quiet and lady-like, though entirely free from restraint. In fact they appeared quite at home, and to thoroughly enjoy their position. At the north end of the room, where the chancel in former days was the *sanctum sanctorum* into which none but the Rev. Dr. Powers was permitted to enter, was arranged a large pile of "comforts"—warm looking things that appeared to utter words of comfort not so very different to those the congregation were wont to hear from the same place.

Plain deal furniture, partaking of the character at once of tables, counters, clothes presses, and bureaus, were scattered about in artistic confusion in the centre of the building, many of them covered with material to be made into comforts and bed-ticks, to be sold to the Relief and Aid Society for a small sum,—not enough probably to remunerate the workers. They do not suffer, however, for the kind ladies of the society are pledged to make up such deficiencies.

The ladies of the society seemed thoroughly satisfied with the success of their undertaking, and quite confident of its increasing value. The average number of girls they employ is seventy. This force can turn out daily about 100 bed ticks, and the same number of comforts, as indeed they have done. But as the girls represent every class of the trade, they can furnish every kind of sewing, from the coarsest to the most delicate. The society have, therefore, arranged to do any amount of custom work of every description, and now ask the public to aid them by giving them at least a trial; to do a charitable deed without incurring any expense thereby. As no profits are to be made by the society, the full extent of the money paid by the customers goes directly to aid a most worthy charity, giving employment to young, and, in many cases, friendless girls, who would otherwise perhaps be completely deprived of the means of subsistence. Ladies who have still the means to employ others, will find here the best of workers. The society can supply them indefinitely, so that promptitude will be one of the advantages of the institution.

Another branch of the institution is deserving of a mention. A sale counter has been established, where the work done by ladies impoverished by the fire can find a ready sale. Pictures, fancy articles and ornamental work may here be left for sale by ladies who are unwilling to admit to the public their pressing needs, and here the purchaser may feel sure that every dollar spent is a reduction of the privations endured by some worthy sufferer.

The whole work has been put into the hands of women, because it was believed that they were more competent to ascertain and relieve the destitute of their own sex than men were. Those who know them, (and who does not in Chicago), know that they are just the ladies to whom such a care should be entrusted, and those abroad who do not know them, have only to learn that they are among the most esteemed ladies of our city. What they want principally, are contributions in money and raw material to be made up, and sold at the counter in old St. John's Church. Such contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of the Society, or to any member of a committee. It is asked that donors address to a particular person at St. John's Church, Union Park, with advices by mail of the disposition desired. Owing to the confusion resulting from the fire, many mistakes have been made with regard to the delivery of goods, and the above precautions are necessary to ensure a speedy and safe delivery of goods.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY.

The ladies in charge of this branch of the sacred work of relieving the distress of families whom the fire found in affluence, and left in destitution, deem it proper to report the condition of the enterprise, and to invite anew the co-operation and assistance of all who may have it in their power to contribute to the usefulness of the society. The beautiful and auspicious opening of the employment room, in which the sanctions of religion were blended with the encouragements of faith, hope, and charity, in a manner not to be forgotten by those who witnessed, has been followed by a very gratifying measure of success. Applications for work came rapidly in, and to the date of this report employment has been given and compensation paid to eighty-five persons. Forty-one sewing machines have been in operation; and, including custom-work, 886 articles have been manufactured. Materials have been purchased, and garments made for some of the destitute. A sale table is kept at the room, for the disposition of manufactures and contributions which it seems best to convert into money, especially ornamental work and fancy articles. There is room for probably double the present number of women and sewing machines; and if means shall be furnished, employment can be given to a large number of other needy and deserving persons at their places of abode. The rules of the society require that all employes shall be visited, to learn their situation and necessities; and are designed to induce those who can elsewhere find suitable work, with fair compensation, to give their places at the room to those who are less fortunate. The honorary membership fee of $1 has provided a material assistance. The society returns its grateful thanks for the contributions and donations it has received, and will acknowledge more particularly at an early day some of the most generous and timely efforts in its behalf. Contributions and donations may be sent addressed to the society at St. John's Church, or to any officer or member of the society by name, Mrs. W. B. Egan, President; Mrs. Joseph Medill, Mrs. John C. Harris, Mrs. Charles C. Bonney, Vice Presidents; Mrs. J. W. Preston, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. L. Lee, Treasurer.

Laying Brick Walls.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In my note, published in your paper this morning, upon the subject of laying brick walls I said nothing about the parties most in fault. I am aware that all contracting masons will not readily admit that the walls heretofore laid in the city have been usually weak and unsubstantial. Some days since the writer stopped to converse with a "boss" mason, engaged in laying a wall on State street, upon this subject. He was laying five "stretchers" to one "header," and stoutly contended that it was a stronger wall than if laid with more headers. I left the subject and conversed with him a while on other matters; but finally returned to it by asking him why he laid any "headers" in the wall. "Oh!" he replied, "the wall would not stand if we did not." Seeing that I thought he had conceded the whole argument (for, if every sixth course laid transversely would make the wall stronger, then every other one laid in that way would increase its strength), he immediately went on to say that masons could not afford to build good walls; that they took contracts so low that they had to build them poorly; and that, if builders want good walls they must pay a fair price, &c., &c. Now, assuming that the present mode is defective, who is at fault? Is it the owner of the building or the architect who draws the specifications, or the contractor who builds the wall? If the architect is allowed to build in a substantial manner, then the fault would, in the main, be with him; for if he draws the specifications and the contract right, and looks properly after the mason, the result will be a good, substantial wall. But is the architect always allowed to build in a substantial manner? Is he not oftentimes practically forced, in order to satisfy the desire to build showy buildings cheaply, to cover up many defects? The fault is no doubt sometimes with the architect, and sometimes with the mason, but probably oftener with the architect than with either of the others. The difference in expense between a good wall and a poor one is not great, and most builders would prefer the best, if the matter was fairly laid before them by the architect; and, in that case, he can make the contract for good work, and hold the mason to a strict performance of his contract.

The efforts which you and others are making for a reform in building ought to, and, it is hoped, will be, responded to by the people, and be successful. H.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.

THE AURORA FIREMEN.

Statement of S. B. Sherer, First Assistant Fire Marshal, of Aurora—A General Denial of the Charges Made Against his Men—An Investigation of the Allegations to be Made.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention was called, yesterday to an article in your paper of Sunday last, headed "Unparalleled Meanness—How the Milwaukee, Janesville, and Aurora Firemen Made the Most of their 'Opportunity,' and Bled our Citizens on the occasion of the Great Fire," which was supplemented yesterday morning by one entitled "Justice Rendered—Further Particulars of the Visit of the Aurora Fire Department to Chicago—How they Provided Against the Rigors of Winter." As First Assistant Marshal of the Aurora Fire Department, I accompanied the Aurora Firemen to Chicago at the time in question, and personally directed their operations. The articles in question, while they do the grossest injustice to the eighty-five volunteer firemen who went from this city to your aid, at the time of your great calamity, in an especial manner strike at me, and entitle me to give you my statement in regard to the charges, and to ask its insertion in your paper.

Let me premise further that the Aurora Common Council, at my request, last evening, ordered an investigation of the charges made by you. Am I right in assuming that you, and indeed every one else, who will see this will at once furnish to Charles L. Hoyt, Esq., Chairman of the committee charged with the investigation, all facts bearing upon these charges, and the names of all witnesses who may know anything about them, and that you will "render an exact justice" in the matter when the truth shall be known? I ask this, knowing that you have been misinformed, and knowing that you can have no motive to do us an injury.

I desire most emphatically to deny that I "accepted the offer of $600," or any other sum or consideration from Robert Law, or any one else, for any purpose or on any pretense while in Chicago, or that any sum of money was paid or promised to be paid, to myself or to the foreman, Wm. A. Reid, in immediate command of the steamer and men, for our services, or the services of our men, while in that city. Indeed, so far as I know, or have reason to believe, no offer of that kind was ever made by, or for, Mr. Robert Law, to us, or to any one on our behalf. It is true that money was offered us by other parties in Chicago, whose names are not mentioned in your article, but such offers were every time most emphatically refused. I desire, also, to assert that our engine never did take suction, or make a lead at or near, or throw a drop of water upon the wholesale drug house of Fuller & Fuller, and that the "plucky boys" from Indianapolis, and their engine, were not on the ground, nor place, at or near the Fuller Building, or coal heap, until daylight Tuesday morning, and for two and three-quarter hours after our engine had been excused by Fire Marshal Williams for the night and taken position on the platform of Alton & St. Louis Depot with lead to Mr. Law's coal heap.

It is true that a part of the Aurora Firemen on the Monday evening of the fire, while working under direction of First Assistant Fire Marshal Schank, of Chicago, near the Michigan Avenue Hotel, were invited by some Chicago gentleman whose name I do not know, and by Mr. Schank's direction, in my absence to the North Side, to take supper in that building, and that they did so, and that was the only meal which some of us had at the expense of any one in Chicago, from Monday noon until we left for home on Wednesday, at 5 p. m.

I know nothing and have no information except from your paper, in regard to the charge about the overcoats. I have made inquiry in regard to it but with no results. I ask a suspension of public opinion and full investigation of the facts.

S. B. SHERER, First Asst. Marshal, A. F. D.

AURORA, Nov. 21, 1871.

Shall We Have a Great Union Depot or Not?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A trespasser upon your patience to a large extent, I trust you will pardon a little further, in consideration of the cause I have so earnestly espoused.

Three railroad companies have made a proposition to the city in regard to the lake front, which is fully understood by every one, and opposed by but few. These few men have placed themselves directly in the way of what the public welfare requires. Some of these men claim that a better bargain can be made with the railroad companies, and that they can be forced to pay more money. This is not the way to act in a crisis like this. The railroad companies, I am sure, will not, and cannot, afford to pay more than they have offered, nor should they be asked to do so. This is no time for half measures, which are worse than none at all. We shall either have this depot, or we shall not have it. If the depot is built at once, the results would be as follows:

1. The old business centre would be maintained, and property saved from a severe depreciation.

2. The confidence of Eastern people and capitalists would be greatly increased.

3. The remainder of the lake-front would be worth, for business purposes, twice as much as the whole is now.

Many other benefits would accrue; but I have neither time nor space to enlarge upon them. A vast impulse would be given to the rebuilding of this city, the greatness of which cannot be overestimated.

This talk about extorting more money from the railroad companies is simply a cover to other designs. This "penny-wise, pound-foolish" plan will only work to the deep injury of the public.

If these men have any regard for the public welfare, they will withdraw their objections without delay. If they do not withdraw them, it will be clear that selfishness and obstinacy are the predominant traits in their character.

And what is to be done must be done soon. We have now an opportunity to secure a great concentration of business facilities, at the very point where it will be most convenient and advantageous for the commerce of this city, for all time. How strange that any one should hold back! Gentlemen, I beg that you will reconsider your objections, and withdraw them in time. If you want pay for such course, you will wait in vain. But whatever may be your motives, if you, by your action, defeat this gigantic scheme for the benefit of the city, the conviction of the public will always be, that you did so in some way to benefit yourselves at the expense of the community. No shallow excuse or special pleading will save you from universal condemnation.

The city requires aid now, and you stand still and refuse to help her, when she needs all the help that can be given her.

You cannot screen yourselves and your selfish motives by the idle clamor about corporations being "soulless." This may be true of some corporations, and particularly of the insurance order; but it is not true of the Illinois Central Road, and of roads associated with it in this Union Depot question. These roads, themselves very heavy losers by the fire, promptly, freely, and in the moment of our lowest distress, placed their entire rolling stock at our service, and brought to this city, without charge, thousands of cars crowded with provisions for our suffering people. The President of the Illinois Central Railroad, himself a common sufferer, "burnt out of house and home," worked like a hero for the good of this city, during our recent calamity, and so did many others connected with these roads.

When any man, in your columns, talks about corporations being "soulless," let him furnish the evidence, if he can, of the magnitude of his own soul. If his soul is as large and noble and true as that of the leading officers of the railroads referred to, he need have but little fear concerning his future salvation.

These railroads are our strongest friends, in prosperity and in adversity. Their interests are indentical with ours. They built the city, and they can rebuild it.

They want nothing but what the public wants. They want more room, not for speculative purposes, but for a large depot. They are willing to submit to the condition that the land shall be used exclusively for railroad purposes, or revert back to its original owners.

We should, therefore, be liberal to them. Put down everything like meanness. What a glory it would be to see such a depot, the grandest on earth, rising among our ruins!

Then, too, the idea that "business centres" *must* be in certain localities, and cannot be removed, is sheer nonsense; which the history of this city, and every other city, effectually disproves.

Let these four roads, for instance, remove to some other point, and concentrate with other roads in some favorable locality, remote from the present one, and mark the result. A new centre would be created, which would shake like an earthquake current values in the "old centre," and reduce to poverty many men who are hoping that their vacant lots in the burnt district will make them rich again. But these men will wait long hopelessly, if they, in their madness or folly, drive the railroads from their present position.

Respectfully, yours, J. ESAIAS WARREN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.

A Real Estate Exchange.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE seems to be in a great measure, the medium through which the real estate interest makes known to the public its wants, etc., permit us to make use of a short space in its columns to call the attention of real estate men to a matter which deeply interests us all. In the present scattered locations of real estate offices, it is almost impossible to make use of the associated effort of agents in disposing of the properties left with each for sale, or to find for their customers such lots as they want for business or residence purposes, when the agent's own list of properties does not contain it. What is almost imperatively demanded at the present time is a Real Estate Exchange, where all the real estate men can meet each other once a day for an hour to *exchange lists of properties*, and to make known to each other the wants of their divers customers. Such an Exchange would give an impetus to our business not heretofore enjoyed, and greatly facilitate the transfers of property, and enable every real estate man to promptly meet the wants of his customers; and would also facilitate the procuring and placing of loans on real estate. Other cities, of half the size and importance of Chicago, have such an Exchange, and why should not we have one? The present emergency demands it, and so let us have it. What say our brother real estate men? Let us hear from them on the subject. Respectfully yours,

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.

Land Titles.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Much has been said and written upon the subject of restoring our lost records of land titles in Cook County. I have a little different way of putting the case from any that I have yet seen, hence my apology for offering my views on the subject.

The State of Illinois, in the exercise of its rightful and proper authority, in proper time, took in hand the matter of her land titles, the manner of making and executing land papers as written evidence of title, and the place of depositing the written content of such papers of safe keeping.

The State appointed her several counties as the keeper, or custodian, of the prescribed written evidence of title to all the lands within their respective boundaries.

The State also made rules, or laws, directing every land owner to deposit for record with her appointed custodian his land papers, and to pay a certain sum of money for every [illegible] therein. The land-owner, as directed by State authority, deposited his papers for record, and paid his money, as compensation therefor, to the properly appointed custodian of the State.

This State-appointed custodian of our land titles here has proved entirely incompetent for the work. Our records are lost. Individual land-owners are not in fault, having performed, as directed, everything on their part in good faith.

The custodian has not acted in good faith. Through neglect to exercise reasonable care and skill in performance of the trust, the work has all gone wrong.

Now, I claim, and I think justly, that it is clearly the duty of the State to see to it, at an early day, that the work is put right, and that, too, at the public expense.

I have no doubt our State Legislature will take the same view of the subject; will see the great injustice in compelling land-owners, innocent of any individual neglect or evasion of duty, to run the tedious and expensive gauntlet of Chancery Courts to establish their titles; and will, at the earliest moment of its present meeting, adopt proper measures to secure such existing written evidence of our land titles as has been accepted as authority by land-sellers, land-purchasers, and money-lenders on mortgage securities for the past twenty years,' and make it a substitute and legal representative of the lost records of Cook County.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20. JARED BASSETT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prefect of the Seine has issued an order that all the public clocks in Paris shall in future be regulated twice a week.

—A countryman bargained with a California photographer for a half-length picture of himself at half price, and when the artist delivered a fine view of his subject from the waistband down, the victimized sitter indulged in remarks more forcible than polite.

—It is considered a neat thing for young gentlemen to have their overcoats made with a pocket in one side lined with flannel or fur, in which a lady may slip her hand when walking of a cold winter's evening.

—A huge mastiff used a window instead of the door through which to make his exit from an Albany dry goods store. The owner gazes at the spot in his pocket-book where $150 reposed (it was the largest-sized plate-glass) but which is now gone, and sagely concludes that it does not pay to keep a $20 dog to do that amount of mischief.

—The best farm in England is kept by a Scotsman, and took the first prize recently offered by the Royal Agricultural Society. It is a farm of 400 acres, devoted to pasture, grain and stock. The soil was originally poor, but had been much improved by skillful treatment. Only four horses are kept, yet such has been the admirable system of management that they are sufficient for the cultivation necessary for seventy acres of wheat, the same of barley and turnips, besides some oats and beans. The produce sold during the year realized $15,895.

—Wolves are plentiful in the back townships of Lanark, Canada. The Perth *Courier* says they are increasing, and even frequently dispute the passage of horsemen on the highways. The deer have nearly all disappeared from a district where once they browsed in great numbers.

—About 4 1-2 p. m., last Thursday, a meteor fell by the side of a carriage in which two ladies were riding from South Easton to North Bridgewater, Mass. It had the appearance of a ball of fire about the size of a cannon-ball, and rolled along the ground faster than their carriage, leaving a train of fire about two feet in length. It was seen but a few seconds, when nothing indicated that it had been there.

—A traveller who has been there gives the following schedule of hotel prices at Niagara Falls: To lie down one night, $1; to sit up over night, $4; to eat, $1; to stand fifteen minutes with back to stove, 50 cents; to go where there is a stove, 25 cents; to shave as a stranger, 25 cents; to shave as a citizen, 15 cents; half-soling shoes, [illegible]; gin and milk, 25 cents; plain gin, 30 cents; plain wash, 10 cents; with soap, 15 cents; with soap and towel, 20 cents; to look out of the window, 2 cents; three looks out of the window for a quarter. If you have all your baggage in your vest pocket the porterage is 50 cents; but it is a good thing to know if you only stop one day the porterage is paid for the season.

—It was stated some time ago by one of the East India papers that a great many deaths were occurring in that country from the bites of poisonous serpents; and statistics were given on the subject which were discredited by various writers. We learn, however, by official records, that the number of persons who have died from this cause may be safely estimated at 10,000 per annum. The low condition of the Treasury is given as the reason which prevents the government from renewing its former offer of reward for killing these serpents. A list of the bounties paid for destroying this class of noxious animals in a very small district showed that poisonous serpents were brought in at the rate of 1,200 a day at the rate of from 6c to 12c each.

Policeman Barber and His Beat.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens in the vicinity of Western avenue, Lake and Madison streets, would like to inquire of the Superintendent of Police, or Police Commissioners, why policemen are taken from here and stationed to guard the burnt district? What has become of the police who formerly guarded that part of the city? We are paying taxes to support the police, and we feel that we have a right at least to some protection, if we don't live in the heart of our once fine city. You are doubtless aware that certain men are better calculated for particular beats than others. We have almost an unlimited amount of saloons in this vicinity, and it seems almost an utter impossibility to pass by at least some of these saloons without being insulted and otherwise abused. Loafers hung around the street-corners, passing remarks about every lady that passed, using language too vulgar and indecent for publication. The above is only a brief, but too true, statement of the condition of this locality previous to the 1st of September. Since that time there have, to our knowledge, been but a few arrests made, while before there were men arrested every day. You can now pass by these same saloons, any hour of the night, without hearing any noise or seeing a fight; and, in fact, were you a stranger, you would be at a loss to know whether you were in the country or Chicago. You can find no loafers on the corners; the ladies pass with safety. One could hardly be induced to believe this. If there is any one who doubts it, let that person walk up this way and be convinced. Now, then, the question arises, how was this reformation brought about, and by whom? First, and simply, because the right man was in the right place. Secondly, by the gentlemanly policeman, Mr. Barber,—one in whom every one has the utmost confidence, and one whom every loafer fears. A more faithful, industrious, energetic, and attentive policeman never wore a Chicago star. At the dead hour of midnight he may be found watching his beat as close as a cat watches a rat. We close our doors at night with no fear of burglars or drunkards, although his beat extends from Kinzie to Harrison and as far west of Oakley street,—territory enough for three men. Still he never complains. We complain only of his being taken from us and put down town every third night; and we, who have placed our signatures on this paper, ask it as a very great favor that Mr. Barber be retained on his present beat permanently.

We take this, our first opportunity, to thank Mr. Barber for the quietness he has restored to us; and we heartily congratulate him for doing what no other policeman ever could, or, at least, never did, to wit: having made the worst the most quiet beat on the West Side.

L. N. STEVENS,	E. M. LEONARD,
R. HAMILTON,	C. E. PIERCE,
H. L. THOMPSON,	A. A. GALE,
O. P. HATHAWAY,	JOHN SACKLEY,
R. FAUST,	BENJ. J. CROW,
Z. B. TOWER,	H. S. THORN,
S. CRANDALL,	J. H. DORR,
JACOB GEHST,	CORNELL & THOMPSON.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.

Artesian Wells.

NEW LENOX, Ill., Oct. 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Several years since, I suggested that it was possible to drill as many artesian wells in Chicago as might be found necessary to furnish water for the whole city, if so desired, etc. I would like to repeat the suggestion. Suppose every block in the burnt district had four artesian wells like those on the West Side,—at the average price costing $3,000,—would the history of Chicago in the future be the same as it will be now? These wells will force the water as high as the roofs of the loftiest buildings. With pipes and conductors rightly arranged, the tops and sides of buildings in danger of fire can be kept flooded.

Would it not be wise for the city authorities to require the putting down of at least four artesian wells in every block of the burned district as it is being rebuilt? They would cost but $12,000, and, in future, would effectually prevent a recurrence of the present calamity. If the Court House, TRIBUNE building, etc., had had one of these artesian wells, throwing several hundred gallons of water over their sides and roofs, they might have been saved. Norton & Co.'s mill near the Madison street bridge, was saved by keeping the roof wet. They had a powerful force pump rigged so as to be attached to their engine, pumping water from the river.

MILLIS KNICKERBOCKER.

Iron Ceilings.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your article this morning, under the heading, in replying to an inquiry from "the American Corrugated Iron Company," of Springfield, Mass., you should have stated, in justice to the patentee, that your building had these corrugated iron arches throughout, and that they were constructed according to the Gilbert Patent.

If any of your readers will carefully examine your building, the First National Bank and the Court House, they will find that those iron arches remain entirely intact, and have saved the walls of these buildings from being demolished. Then if they will examine the Post Office, Historical Society, and the Illinois Central Land Department building, which had brick arches, they will discover the great superiority of the iron arches over brick. It is true, these brick arches have proved worthless in all cases.

The patentee of this important improvement is Mr. Joseph Gilbert, of Philadelphia.

AN ARCHITECT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.

Wisconsin Items.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 20.

Large preparations are being made for big work in the Northern pineries this winter.

The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company has nearly completed its bridge at this point, and track-laying will soon commence on the extension to Ripon and Princeton.

Professor Butterfield, of Chicago, is here, and gives his "Belshazzar" five nights of this week. He is assisted by the best musical talent of the city. C.

WASHINGTON.

More Men than Brethren—Two Anecdotes of Ecclesiastics.

Have we a State Church?—Piety in Office-Broking.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

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The Church is the same, to a free State, no matter what school of ecclesiastics step out of their own sphere and assume political charge of things. Between 1856 and 1860 a large portion of the Methodist Church might have been called bigotedly conservative. Great Border Conferences, like that of Philadelphia, attached to the Methodist Church North, were antagonistic to the preaching of anti-slavery sentiments in their pulpit. At that time men like John Long, James McCarter, Hiram Matteson, and others, were frequently put under personal fear, and they sought in vain to obtain the moral support of the great bulk of their denomination. The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, the central organ of the Church, had published, up to the time of the accession of Abel Stevens to the editorship, as many articles comforting to the souls of slaveholders as like papers in the South. An anti-slavery preacher, known to be such, found it difficult, in many parts of the Middle States, to have the doors of the Church opened to him after the Bishop had sent him there to officiate. In the Northwest, the case was different; and, probably the first decided indication of a reformation in the Methodist Church occurred when the Rev. Mr. Simpson and others were elected to Bishoprics. It was not as Methodists, however, but as citizens and men, that the great body of this denomination wheeled out of darkness into light, and from apathy to earnestness, on the issue which already possessed the rest of the people. The Methodist Bishops found their work already cut out when, in 1861, the question of Union or Slavery came up at the signal from Fort Sumter. The bonds of faith were weaker than those of blood; and, by the wondrous elasticity of its organization, the Methodist Church was immediately enabled, Bishops and all, to accommodate itself to the politics of its members. It became, although at a late day, as radical as the Congregational, Presbyterian, and Unitarian Churches had long been; and we may be fairly admitted to have made up the balance where Orthodoxy was wanting in regard for human rights.

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More Men than Brethren—Two Anecdotes of Ecclesiastics.

Have we a State Church?—Piety in Office-Broking.

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The late Dr. McClintock, formerly Professor of Languages at Dickinson College, Minister of the American Chapel in Paris, and one of the best ecclesiastical linguists we possessed, had, on one occasion, to solicit a favor from the government; and it was related to him that a sturdy member of Congress, living not far from the city of Pittsburgh, was the man to have it accomplished. A friend, mutually acquainted, volunteered to make the Congressman and Professor McClintock known to each other. Upon the introduction the Congressman extended his hand, and showed, by his deference, that he considered the ecclesiastic at least his peer. The clergyman went on with his errand, and treated it less as a favor than as a thing of demand, and closed up by saying, in a tone somewhat dictatorial: "Now, Mr. ——, the Methodist Church demands this as a right, and the Methodist Church, you know, is a power in this country!"

The large and burly stature of the Congressman was here drawn up. A cold atmosphere seemed to blow out of his face, as he said, severely:

"Dr. McClintock, your name and reputation were sufficient in themselves, sir, to obtain any favor of this sort from me. But when you tell a member of Congress that the Methodist Church is a power in this country, and, therefore, demands anything, sir, you put the case upon a ground that I cannot consider."

Dr. McClintock, who was a good man, only a little verdant about politics, and perhaps carried away with the notion that a good many of the brethren have, that his Church is a reputation, is said to have gone away a good deal chagrined with himself, and to have respected the man who rebuked him. The most humorous part of this story is, that the Congressman never had been a Methodist, but, on the contrary, had been a devout Presbyterian.

LOOK OUT, CLASS-LEADERS.

I have no further object in this letter than to advise the Methodist people that they can take no surer means to reduce the character of their denomination, in a country of citizens jealous of churchmen, than by encouraging the suspicion that their Church is bargaining at Washington in offices. I recollect distinctly that, just after the President's inauguration, several delegations of folks came on here to get places, and they had clergymen inserted in their committees, and enforced their application with the notion that "Our Church was a power." One such man I remember well, who came on by himself, and told his errand. He wanted to have a man appointed a Revenue Assessor, and another man Revenue Collector, in a certain district of Pennsylvania; and, although I may do him grievous injustice, I have never been able to get rid of the suspicion that he was paid, although a clergyman, to come and get the office on the plea that "Our Church is a power." The Methodist Church is too useful for the spiritual uses of the country; too worthy in its liberality and refinement; too rich in organization, institutions and memberships; too numerous and too decent to permit itself to be thrown away by a lot of chaps of whom it may be said, "My Church is a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of—primary election men." The belief is a growing one that the Methodist Church, for its own serenity and self-esteem, wants to enforce the *itinerant* system, at least in the quarter of Washington City. When a clergyman is so ignorant of the fitness of things that he renominates his parishoner for a high office like the Presidency, and thus panders to the vanity of public men rather than addressing himself to their spiritual needs, he becomes a common puffer and parasite rather than a pattern of that Gospel which is no distinguisher of persons; and he ought to get one of poor Joe's orders, to "move on."

TAKE WARNING.

We have just passed through a revolution of no little consequence to Americans, resulting in the political prostration, for the time being, of the Catholic Church, even in the city of New York, its stronghold, where it is completing one of the finest cathedrals in the universe. It laid its hands upon the school and charity funds; set up its own institutions of education and relief, in rivalry of those accepted by the people at large; and it provoked those terrible series of caricatures which Nast produced in *Harper's Weekly*. In the revolution against the political demagogues who had divided the raiment of the people to cover these priests, priest and demagogue lost their grip together. Now, it is remarkable that the illustrated journal which led in that great indignant campaign is published by an old and respectable family of Methodists, bearing among them the reverend *prenoms* of Fletcher and Wesley; and they may not be altogether unaware of the fact that, in some quarters, there is a disposition to use the vote and influence of the Wesleyan Church a good deal as the influence of the rival Church was thrown into politics. We hear on every side that this man will be returned to the Senate because he is strong among the Methodists, and that another man got to the Senate because he became a Methodist a suspiciously short time before his election. Now, as our Methodist statesmen have not yet fixed up that little affair of their own Book-Concern in New York,—which is probably the greatest publishing house of its character on our hemisphere,—it is suggested that they do not provoke the caricaturists in the larger field of national politics, which they are altogether unable to control by experience, and it might be said, judging from the little anecdotes I have related above, unable to control by good manners.

GATH.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

His Arrival at New York.

From the New York World, Nov. 20.

On Saturday afternoon, toward dusk, there was the usual spectral train of lightermen and pilot-boats wending their way around the "Hook," through the Narrows, and up the still waters of the bay to the shores of Manhattan Island, there to lie at rest until the beginning of the next working-day should call them into service again. As one pigeon sometimes deserts the whole flock and turns back on a solitary flight, some presentiment caused one of these sea ushers to leave the train and spread her great white wings for a lonely sail down the Atlantic coast. The last feeble rays of the setting sun were skimming over the crested waves of the ocean, and the canvas of the pilot-boat Jane was clothed with a kind of purplish hue, causing her to appear like some great spirit moving over the waters. Farther down the coast a huge black ship with a white belt running around her hull just above the water-mark, and the mouths of numerous black cannon opening at her port-holes, was steaming along on her journey, toward the Western metropolis. The keen eye of the captain of the pilot-boat sighted her, and it was not long before he had borne down on her port side and indicated a willingness to convey her into harbor. The black ship gave the welcome signal, and soon the winged craft was running alongside the swarty stranger.

"Ship ahoy!" shouted Captain Hopkins, of the pilot-boat. "Is that the Svetlana?"

"Yes, sir," replied a very tall young man, the officer of the watch, who had advanced to the end of the bridge, and whose figure looked like that of a giant against the dimly-lighted horizon. The black leviathan, which was no other than the Admiral's flag-ship of the Russian squadron, immediately shut off steam, a boat was lowered from the pilot, and Captain Hopkins went aboard to take the wheel. The Svetlana was then fifty miles to the southward of Sandy Hooke. A few hours later she was anchored outside the bar, where she remained for the night. The pilot-captain, having brought the man-of-war in safety to the harbor entrance, left his post at the wheel and sought to make himself agreeable to the officers and crew. After looking about in vain to find a young man whose abundance of gold lace might indicate to this son of the republic that he had discerned the Grand Duke Alexis, the Captain of the pilot boat whispered to a midshipman and asked how he would be able to catch a glimpse of His Imperial Highness.

"Do you see that young Lieutenant standing there, playing with the handle of his dirk?" asked the midshipman.

"That tall young fellow there with a blue coat and gold buttons? Of course I do. But that ain't the Grand Duke; he's the officer that was on watch when I boarded you. He's a good-looking fellow, and was very civil to me, but he ain't the Grand Duke Alexis, the son of the Czar, that they've been making so much fuss about."

"Certainly, he is," said the midshipman; "he is a Lieutenant under the Admiral, and he happened to have the watch when you spoke us to-night."

This news astonished the simple-minded pilot, who had expected to see the Grand Duke appear in gorgeous attire, surrounded by a body-guard.

Night closed in and the Svetlana rested till morning, lying on the surface of the dark water, while her men enjoyed a peaceful rest within easy range of the American shore.

At about 11 o'clock preparations were made to take the vessel over the bar and anchor her inside the Hook along with other vessels composing the squadron. The tide was then about flood, so, in the opinion of Captain Hopkins, this was the most desirable time for accomplishing the movement. Divine service, which has been celebrated on board since the vessel left Madeira, was for the first time omitted. At 11:30 everything was in readiness, steam was up, the screw of the huge leviathan began to turn, the Svetlana was soon under way. Half an hour brought her abreast of the Iroquois, the whole of the crew climbing in the rigging to obtain a good view of the Russian visitor. It may here be remarked that the wildest enthusiasm prevailed among the Americans when they learned of the arrival of the Svetlana, so tired had they become of the monotonous life that they have been leading for the last six weeks. Passing immediately astern of her consorts, the Abreck and the Bogatire, her anchor was dropped, at a distance of about three hundred yards to the extreme left of the Abreck. The position of the fleet, therefore at present is the Congress, Severn, Kansas, and Iroquois, in line, their heads pointing towards New York. Directly astern lie the Bogatire, still with her maintopmasts housed, the Abreck, who returned to her position late last evening after having taken in a supply of coal, and the Svetlana, with the Congress on her starboard bow, some 200 yards distant. The condition of the last arrival as she steamed past the American squadron was rather rigidly criticised by the American crews, the general impression being that she would improve in appearance before the lapse of twenty-four hours. Her men appeared to be almost tired out, the decks were unusually discolored for a man-of-war, the guns seemed to want burnishing, and altogether the Svetlana did not compare favorably in her general aspect with the Americans. Still, however, she dropped into her position easily, which manœuvre was no sooner accomplished than the flag of Vice-Admiral Rowan was hoisted at the main of the Svetlana, and fifteen guns fired in its honor. This piece of naval etiquette was answered promptly by the Congress, who immediately ran the Russian flag to the main peak, and forthwith fired a salute to the Russian Admiral. The exhibition of these individual honors was succeeded by the exchange of national courtesies, a royal salute of twenty-one guns being fired by the Svetlana, in honor of the American nation. The Congress was not lacking in paying her respects, for soon her guns boomed forth their welcome to the Russians. It will be noticed that none of the above salutes were given in honor of the Grand Duke, naval etiquette providing that no recognition shall be taken of any officer, save by the rank he holds, and not until, should he be of royal blood, he hoists the royal standard. No honors will therefore be paid to the Grand Duke personally, until he leaves the gangway of the Svetlana, and descends the ladder to the Captain's launch, to be rowed ashore, at which time the Russian royal standard will be hoisted in the bow of the boat and a royal salute be fired to his Imperial Highness.

No sooner had the smoke cleared away yesterday morning than the launch, with the Admiral's Aid on board, left the side of the Congress and pulled directly for the Svetlana, when, after saluting the officer at the gangway, the Aid proceeded to the state-room and had an audience with the Russian Admiral. After stating that the object of his visit was to congratulate the Russian Admiral on his safe arrival, he formally invited the Russian officers to accept the hospitalities of the Congress whensoever they should have occasion. Although a religious nation, orders were given for painting the hull of the Svetlana at once, and to put her in decent trim for the reception to-morrow. Parties of men were also piped off to burnish the brass mountings and brighten the guns. Owing to the soft coal burned by the Russians, the deck of the Svetlana was in a decidedly soiled condition, but matters were soon set right by the hose being brought into requisition. After this the men were sent below, and having performed their ablutions forthwith appeared on deck in holiday costume. In little knots of two or three they congregated in the forepart of the ship intently eying the many visitors who stepped abroad the Svetlana during the day. As may be imagined, not many hours had elapsed before the Catalpa, the Northerner and the Cham were alongside the late arrival, seeking to know if they needed stores of any description. Peterson, the ship chandler, was promptly in attendance, and as the early bird gets the worm, so this enterprising caterer obtained orders for large quantities of provisions. Beef and bread appeared to be their mostly needed wants, and a good supply of lager beer is to be placed on board, the Russian admiral having determined to allow his men to partake of the luxuries offered by New York during their stay there.

By 1 o'clock, at which time the salute was fired, the deck of the Svetlana presented one of the most motley things that can possibly be imagined. From the General Adjutant Vice Admiral down to the midshipman, and even lower still, the boatswain and boatswain's mate, every man's breast was ablaze with gold or silver trappings and lace. The horse-soldier's forming the Prince's land body-guard also mingled with the crowd, and only helped to give the assembly more the aspect of a diplomatic reception at Washington than the quarterdeck of the Russian frigate Svetlana. Each officer appeared desirous of exhibiting a greater blaze of lace than his neighbor, and what one man lacked on his tunic another would show on his pants. If these latter articles failed to be ornamented with the regulation quantity, the want seemed to be supplied by a huge bunch of cock's feathers in the shako and a gigantic pair of spurs. All the officers carried short dirks in their belts, similar to those formerly worn in the American navy. These were both handsome and costly, the handles in many cases being formed of solid gold. Though not possessing the same amount of nattiness as the American uniforms, the Russians, nevertheless, compare favorably with their foreign cousins. The only portion of the dress that strikes an American as being peculiar is the cap, which at first strikes one as being clumsy and cumbersome. Such, however, cannot be the case, for the adroitness and dexterity with which the Russians remove their head-gear is truly remarkable. The unlimited amount of cap-lifting gone through is something marvellous. By far the larger number of officers belong to the family of blondes, and are remarkable for their neatly-trimmed whiskers and moustaches. Their teeth possess a dazzling whiteness, and in physique a sturdier and broader-chested set of men are seldom seen. But few of the officers and none of the men are able to converse in English, although the Grand Duke uses that language with perfect facility. Striding the deck like a giant among pigmies, was Alexis, chatting and laughing with his brother officers in a perfectly unaffected manner. He seemed to eschew gold lace or finery of any kind, his tunic and pants setting an example of neatness and plainness. He is inclined to be fair, with blue eyes, side whiskers, and carries a pair of shoulders worthy of any lieutenant bearing the Czar's commission. He stands his watch with the others, and, in fact, is exempt from no duty that is performed by his brother officers. The only exception made in his favor is that he does not mess with the Lieutenants but dines with the Admiral. To this party are almost daily added guests from among the officers, who received invitations to be present. The sailors do not indulge in the mastication of the Indian weed, neither is Jamaica rum largely imbibed, a modest supply of Russian schnapps being the only stimulant taken on board. During the afternoon men were suspended over the sides painting the bulwarks, and otherwise putting her into holiday trim, while on board all the brass knobs were gradually becoming brighter under the determined application of a little Russian elbow-grease.

One of the most picturesque sights on board was the little glass case containing the emblems used by the chaplain to represent the altar. These consisted of gold and silver plate and an image of the Virgin Mary with the infant Savior in her arms. The whole was placed on the gun-deck, and served as a great attraction to the sight-seers.

Of course, at either end of the frigate were stationed sentinels, who, with their muskets at the "present," stood immovable statues.

At 1 o'clock p. m. the steamer Andrew Fletcher, belonging to the State, and detailed to do service for Dr. Carnochan, the Health Officer of the port, was lying up at the Battery, waiting to convey the Russian Legation down the bay to where the Svetlana was anchored. The diplomatic officers arrived and went on board, after having walked across the Battery green, and attracted a large crowd of spectators by their gold and silver lace uniforms. The delegation consisted of the Russian Minister, Mr. Catacazy; Consul-General Bodisco; Secretary of the Legation, General Garloff; and the second Secretary of the Legation. The latter carried the budget of official despatches for the Admiral and the letters for the Grand Duke. The legation were at once shown into the ladies' cabin by the captain, of whom they made one request, and that was that he should put on all steam and convey them to the Svetlana as quick as possible. Mr. Catacazy never looked more serenely happy than when he stood before the mirror in the cabin and surveyed his own image as fitted out to receive the son of His Imperial Highness the Czar of Russia. His sword dangled at his side, and his white leather trousers with their gold stripe gave him a military aspect. The Russian Ambassador's flag was hoisted at the fore, the stars and stripes were run up at the stern, and the Fletcher steamed away doing her very best. The diplomatic corps called in their valet, had their mantles put over their bright uniforms, and then passed the time walking on the hurricane-deck until the steamer reached quarantine, where Dr. Carnochan and Dr. Mosher were taken on board. Just before the Fletcher reached the Svetlana the members of the legation repaired to the cabin and put on the finishing touches to their toilet, preparatory to meeting the Grand Duke. The Minister and Consul General secured their swords to their sides, buttoned their white kids, and stood ready to be transferred to the other vessel. As they neared the Svetlana and saw the familiar scenes that were being enacted on her deck, they could not suppress their emotion. The Russian Admiral's flag was flying from the foretop, and the national standard floated from her main-peak. As the Fletcher came to stop, the sentries of the Svetlana halted and stood at present arms. A company of marines were drawn up in double-file along the quarter-deck, their bayonets being just visible over the bulwarks. The Admiral's launch, manned by fourteen good seamen and commanded by an intelligent midshipman, was rowed out to the Fletcher, and as they stopped under the lee quarter the Russian Minister, who was standing on deck, ready to embark, gave a salutation in Russian, which was responded to by all the marines together. The members of the legation having embarked in the small boat, the commander gave the order to bank oars, and then the order to pull, whereupon the fourteen blades dropped into the water, producing one single plash. Mr. Catacazy ascended the ladder first, and passed the guards at the gangway, followed by the remainder of the legation. The Captain met them and conveyed them at once to Admiral Possuett's cabin, where he was writing, together with the Grand Duke. As the Russian Ambassador was boarding the Svetlana, the Admiral's band played a lively march, and as he passed along the deck three rolls of the drum were heard, and all the marines saluted.

On descending into the cabin the Diplomatic Corps first saluted the Admiral, but when it came to paying the honors to Alexis, Mr. Catacazy could not contain himself, and embraced the young Prince with much affection. The formal salutations being all over, the officers, naval and diplomatic, began to converse quite freely in Russian, the visitors making anxious inquiry concerning the voyage. The Grand Duke did not wait to answer all the questions, but let the Admiral attend to his guests, while he eagerly opened the letters from his father and other relatives. Having hastily opened some of them he entered into conversation, and said he had long been anxious to this time. On being asked whether he did not tire of the voyage and wish himself back again, he replied: "Oh, not at all. It was tedious at times, but it was no more than a sailor may have to endure at any time. And then, you see, I looked forward to this reception, and the many pleasures I expect to enjoy in America, and that drove away all my homesickness."

After receiving all the courtesies at the hands of the Russian Admiral the legation got up to withdraw, and Mr. Catacazy remarked that he hoped the weather would be fine on Monday, as it would add much to the effect of the demonstration.

"I hope it will be pleasant indeed," replied the Grand Duke, "but I am afraid we are going to have another northeaster. It's getting very thick off in the east."

General Bodisco having expressed a wish that the stay of the Grand Duke in this country would be protracted longer than at first announced, Alexis smiled and cast a glance at the admiral, his superior naval officer.

The legation left the Svetlana at 3:30 p. m. and returned to the Clarendon Hotel in this city.

DR. DOLLINGER.

An Interview with Him—His Position Toward the Catholic Church—What Papal Infallibility Is.

In the latest of the letters of Mr. John M. Francis, from Europe, to the Troy *Times*, he gives the following interesting account of an interview at Munich with Dr. Dollinger, the famous leader of the German Catholic revolt against the dogma of Papal infallibility:

He said the religious movement in which himself and associates were engaged did not contemplate a severance from the old Catholic Church. "If we were to separate from that Church," he remarked, "we should be shorn of our power; we would be reduced to a mere denomination like one of your smaller sects in the United States. Besides, we are Catholics from education, sympathy, and conviction; we mean to abide in the old Church while waging war against abuses and false doctrines that are attempted to be engrafted upon it. That is our position." "But, Doctor," we replied, "you are, as we understand it, already excommunicated from the church by its recognized official authority, because you have repudiated the new dogma of papal infallibility; how then can you maintain your connection with it?" "The history of the church shows," (we have plenty of precedents in proof" (he said),—"that an unjust or erroneous sentence of excommunication is of no effect—it is an absolute nullity. Why, there is the church in Holland—it has been several times excommunicated, and is now under the papal ban, but it is maintained nevertheless; it is now stronger than ever, and maintains its worship in the good old way. It recognizes the authority of the Pope in all things proper, but refuses assent to that which it deems improper and wrong. That is our position. We will not be read out of the church because we cannot accept its errors."

But, then, the church authorities refuse to fellowship with you, Doctor; how are you, then, to remain united with it? "We hold on the defensive," he said, "neither by act nor deed shall we show that we are the aggressors, or that we consider ourselves separated from the mother church. Now we are denied fellowship, it is true; but the error of the present Pope may be corrected by his successor." "But, suppose it is not, Doctor?" "Well, even then we shall not have a second Pope, but continue right on the good old way, recognizing his proper authority, but refusing assent to errors which conscience and enlightened civilization condemn. Besides the shocking dogma of Papal infallibility, there are other abuses in the bosom of the church which need to be extirpated, and zealously laboring and earnestly praying within the fold, we hope to accomplish something in the way of reform."

"Those engaged in this movement will not be likely to abandon it then under any circumstance?" "It is not probable that, having taken my position, an old man almost within sight of death and the grave, I shall turn back; others engaged with me, I am sure, are quite as determined and earnest as I am. Austria refuses to recognize the infallibility dogma. Catholic Bavaria repudiates it. Do you in the United States comprehend what that doctrine involves?" earnestly inquired Dr. Dollinger. "It imposes upon those who accept it the solemn obligation to violate civil law, to set themselves in opposition to the ordinances of your government whenever the Pope shall pronounce his infallible judgment against any one of these ordinances upon moral or religious grounds. In a word, it is the assumption of power on the part of the Pope to proclaim a higher law, which, according to the dogma, his children must obey, though such obedience involves treason to the State and the overthrow of your government. This doctrine is not only shocking to the moral sense—it takes us back to the dark ages of the world, and even a stretch beyond; and it not only insults the common sense of the world, but strikes at the common civilization of our times. It cannot and must not prevail."

The Doctor remarked that there were thousands of priests who apparently yielded to the dogma, but whose consciences condemned it; here in Munich the church owned by the corporation is opened to us, and there we worship in the good old way. The government has not yet announced its decision upon the vital question of the control of schools; but, having for itself repudiated the Papal dogma, it cannot permit the schools to be controlled, in the name of the church, by those who teach that false and pernicious doctrine so dangerous to the integrity of the State and the freedom of the people. The Doctor explained with reference to the recent congress held here on that subject, that its main object had been accomplished, namely, the adoption of a just and liberal platform. Every university in Germany was represented in that congress; it was a meeting of many of the ablest minds and most eminent Catholic teachers and leaders in Europe. Views were compared; harmony prevailed; details of action have yet to be decided upon in many things, and these must await the development of events. The venerable doctor warmed up with his subject, and spoke with great fervor. He is evidently hopeful as he is determined. As respects his position here, the fact may be stated that he is warmly sustained by the great university, and since the proclamation of his views, has been elected to the highest office of that institution, the Rectorship, which corresponds with that of President in our colleges.

MILL ON PROTECTION.

The English Philosopher's Reply to Greeley—His Views on Canadian Political Economy.

From the New York Review, Nov. 18.

The regular weekly meeting of the Liberal Club was held last evening at Plimpton Hall. The following letter from John Stuart Mill was read:

AVIGNON, Oct. 19, 1871.

DEAR MR. WILCOX: From my delay in acknowledging your second letter of April last you will probably have inferred, quite correctly, that the various criticisms on my free-trade letter, which you so kindly sent to me, did not seem to me of sufficient importance to require that I should spend valuable time in answering them. I am generally unwilling that when a writing has made as much impression as could reasonably be expected from it (which from what you tell me my letter appears to have done), the effect is only weakened by returning to the charge, unless it be to add something really important to the discussion. Mr. Greeley's objection that the high wages in the United States cannot be caused by cheap land and sparse population, since land is cheaper and population sparser in Canada, where wages are lower, deserves notice, both on account of the man and of its own merits. But as it is not pretended that the effect of these causes in producing high wages cannot possibly be modified or frustrated by anything else, a free-trader can afford to admit the fact as stated by Mr. Greeley. It will not be contested that wages are, at all events, much higher in Canada than in Great Britain. For the rest, my knowledge of Canada and its circumstances is not sufficient to enable me to explain every part of its economic condition.

I should require to know—

First. Between what parts of Canada and what parts of the United States the comparison as to land, population, and wages is made.

Second. Whether the wages, said to be lower in Canada, are wages in gold, and assuming that they are so, whether, when compared with the prices of articles of consumption, augmented, as these are, by the tariff, they do not enable the Canadian laborer to be fully as well off as his neighbor on your side of the frontier?

Finally. If these questions were all resolved in favor of Mr. Greeley, the only inference I should draw is that the arts production are less advanced and the labor of the community less efficient in Canada than in the United States, the natural effect of which would be to keep wages lower than the circumstances of the country, with respect to land and population, would otherwise make them. It should be remembered, also, that (as you observe) Mr. Greeley's sovereign remedy, "protection," exists in Canada, though not to the same extravagant pitch as in the United States. I observe, by the way, that some of the protectionist newspapers seem to imagine from the terms in which I express the opinion that protection in America is a mere deception, that I meant to charge its advocates with being wilful deceivers. Nothing could be more unjust, more illiberal, or further from my thoughts, than any such imputation.

Please present my acknowledgments to the Liberal Club for the great honor they have done to my letter by giving it so wide a circulation, and accept my thanks for all the interesting things in your letter. I am, &c. JOHN STUART MILL.

The North German Budget.

The annexed details are from a Berlin letter to the London *Times*:

To give you the principal figures, the empire is presumed to expend in 1872, 110,500,000 thalers. This sum, it is unnecessary to tell your readers, does not represent the total of the German budgets, but only the money required for Federal purposes. In addition to this common outlay there are the local budgets of the various States, which for the ensuing year may be set down at something like 260,000,000 thalers, making 370,500,000 thalers the grand total of the German public expenditure. The Federal outlay of 110,500,000 thalers is covered by the customs and certain indirect taxes, permanently handed over to the imperial exchequer, as well as by the direct contributions of the various States. The regular income of the imperial exchequer is principally derived from the following sources:

Customs	28,000,000
Excise on beer	3,200,000
Excise on spirits	10,300,000
Excise on salt	10,500,000
Excise on beetroot sugar	12,000,000
Profits of the Post Office	3,000,000
Profits of the government railways in Alsace and Lorraine	3,000,000
War indemnity paid to the War Office for equipment	2,270,000
Profits of the telegraph administration	6,000
A portion of last year's loan alloted to naval purposes	1,222,000
Steam duty on bills of exchange	1,250,000
Contribution of the German States not included in the Zollverein	1,068,000

The sums thus accruing run up to 78,000,000 thalers. Accordingly, there remains 32,000,000 thalers to be contributed by the cash boxes of the various States. This is no more than the usual proportion.

Regarding the details of the expenditure, 20,000,000 thalers (in round numbers) goes to the army. Five million thalers is allotted to the navy, a sum which will just enable government to continue the works begun in the military ports of Kiel and Jahde, and increase the navy at the same moderate rate as hitherto.

—The fifth annual convention of architects has been held at Boston. In his opening address the President, Mr. Upjohn, sketched the growth of the society, which now numbered one hundred and fifty members. He considered it to be the mission of American architects to work as the educators of the future. He says: "The increased facility of travel in Europe has created among our people an intelligent appreciation of their works, and they are helped also by the art of photography." On the subject of fire-proof buildings, Mr. Upjohn said it was not supposed that "if the fires in Chicago had originated in the buildings supposed to be fire-proof, they would have failed of their purpose. A building is rendered fire-proof rather by solidity of construction than merely by being built of fire-proof materials."

—The Vassar College girls are heavy on "griddle cakes." The dimensions of their new griddle are ten feet by eight, and its capacity is set down at "500 cakes at a single fry."

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts 1871.	Receipts 1870.	Shipments 1871.	Shipments 1870.
Flour, brls	3,563	5,141	4,676	3,864
Wheat, bu	40,840	65,800	....	25,867
Corn, bu	135,195	51,027	158,255	36,726
Oats, bu	20,697	26,042	4,313	74,356
Rye, bu	3,674	3,523	1,300	....
Barley, bu	11,620	4,850	4,628	18,512
Grass seed, lbs	56,130	33,230	6,054	37,416
Flax seed, lbs	....	730	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	49,880	74,625	35,600	22,630
Cut meats, lbs	61,800	44,830	301,104	363,662
Beef, brls	2,120	817	1,870	2,160
Pork, brls	....	100	412	607
Lard, tcs	28,170	....	313,560	126,782
Tallow, lbs	76,920	6,755	67,628	37,864
Butter, lbs	50,265	32,534	19,000	19,260
Live hogs, No	19,690	10,190	6,011	2,574
Cattle, No	2,370	2,621	1,210	362
Hides, lbs	95,903	66,136	13,014	349,016
Highwines, brls	370	572	216	355
Wool, lbs	3,116	6,180	....	107,110
Potatoes, bu	3,580	873	390	352
Lumber, m	4,380	3,414	985	3,377
Shingles, m	875	1,307	1,022	2,630
Lath, m	155	109	23	227
Salt, brls	3,660	....	4,176	1,318

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption—2,497 bu wheat; 661 bu corn; 2,841 bu oats; 199 bu rye, and 475 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 121 cars wheat, 439 cars, and 6,700 bu No. 2 corn; 80 cars oats; 9 cars rye, and 30 cars barley. Total, (569 cars) 268,000 bu.

There was a very fair amount of business transacted on 'Change to-day, but a shrinkage in values of nearly all commodities occurred, and the tendency is apparently downward. Eastern and foreign advices were without important change from yesterday, but the shipping season (by lake) is about closed, and an accumulation will naturally follow, which, in connection with the liberal receipts causes a rather weak feeling to prevail all around.

Highwines were inactive but firmly held at 88c for iron-bound, with buyers at 87 1-2c.

Lake freights were quiet, firm, and steady at 11c for corn and 12c for wheat to Buffalo. A total of 4 charters were reported which take out 3,600 bu wheat; 36,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu oats.

Provisions were more active at nominally unchanged prices, though with a slight variation in feeling, at times being strong and again weaker, but closed steady. The sales aggregate the largest of the season thus far, and as orders are numerous and packers active—the weather having changed to quite cold—indications are favorable for renewed activity. The market at 1 o'clock was steady at $12 1-2a12.60 for spot mess pork, or seller December; $12.62 1-2a12.65 seller January, $12.75a12.85 seller February, and $12.95a13.00 seller March; 8 1-2c for spot lard; 8 1-2c seller December, 8 1-2c seller January: 8 5-8c seller February, and 8 3-4a8 7-8c seller March. Sweet pickled hams, 8a8 1-2c. Green meats—Hams, 6 1-2a7 1-4c, according to averages; 6 1-2a6 3-4c for shoulders, 4 3-8a4 1-2c for short ribs, and 5 1-8a5 1-4c for rough sides. Boxed meats (nominal)—6c for Cumberlands; 5 1-4c for short ribs, and 6 1-2c for short clear—either cash or future. Lots in [illegible] 1-4a3/8c below these figures. Beef product quotable at $20.50a21.00 for hams; $8.00a8.25 for mess; $9.50a10.00 for extra mess. Tallow, 8 5-8a8 3-4c for prime. Sales include 450 brls cash mess pork at $12.37 1-2; 1,000 brls mess pork, seller December, at $12.40; 1,000 brls do, seller January, at $12.62 1-2; 500 brls do, at $12.60; 250 brls do, seller February, at $12.75; 500 brls do, do, at $12.85; 500 brls do, seller March, at $13.00; 600 tcs lard, cash, at 8 1-2c; 50 tcs do, do, at 8 3-4c; 1,200 tcs do, seller December, at 8 1-2c; 200 tcs do, seller the year, at 8 1-2c; 500 tcs do, seller February, at 8 5-8c; 500 tcs do, seller December and January, at 8 1-2c; 30,000 lbs green hams at 7 1-4c; 40,000 lbs do at 7c; 1,000 tcs sweet pickled at 8 1-4c; 170,000 lbs green shoulders at 5 1-2c; 140,000 lbs do at 3 5-8c; 50,000 lbs do, cured, at 4 1-2c; 30,000 lbs do, 20 days old, at 4c; 100,000 lbs do, 20 days old, seller December, at 4c; 600,000 lbs do, seller January, at 4 1-8c; 100,000 lbs green clear ribs, bulked in cars, at 5 3-8c; 60,000 lbs green short clear at 5 1-8c, cash; 250 boxes do, seller December, at 6 1-2c; 20,000 lbs beef hams at $20.00; 100 pkgs prime packers' tallow at 8 3-4c; 100 pkgs yellow grease at 6c.

Flour was quiet at about previous prices. There were several buyers in the market looking at samples, but they generally bid figures 25c per barrel below holders' views, and as the latter were unwilling to meet the former, transactions were necessarily restricted. The sales comprised 100 brls white western extras at $7.75; 300 brls do [illegible] at p. t.; 100 brls spring extras (Floyd) at $6.00; 300 brls do (Minn.) at $6.75; 100 brls do (second) at $5.00; 100 brls do (low) at $5.00; 100 brls do at $5.00; 50 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $6.00; 300 brls do at [illegible]; 50 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 10 brls rye flour at $4.50.

Wheat was quiet at about yesterday's range of prices. Outside of speculators, there was very little disposition to operate, shippers holding off, and millers wanting very little, so that there was nothing to create activity, as the speculators were not anxious to buy or sell any large amounts at the current figures. Telegrams from other markets quoted no change, and, taken altogether, a very quiet day was passed. Early, a sale of car lots of strictly fresh No. 2 spring was made at $1.21 1-4, receding, and closed at $1.21. Regular was dull at $1.20 1-4a1.20 3-4. Seller the month about the same as regular spot; seller December, $1.21 1-4a1.21 7-8—closing at $1.21 5-8 bid; seller January, $1.23 1-2a1.23 3-4. No. 1 and the lower grades were dull. Sales include 1,300 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 800 bu do at $1.25 1-2; 400 bu do at $1.26; 5,400 bu No. 2 regular, at $1.20 1-2; 15,000 bu do at $1.20 5-8; 10,000 bu do at $1.20 3-4; 15,000 bu do, seller the month, at $1.21; 5,000 bu do at $1.21 1-4; 24,000 bu do, do, at $1.21 5-8; 4,000 bu No. 3 at $1.12 1-2; 400 bu rejected at $1.05. Total, 95,600 bu.

Corn was active and declining. The new crop is pouring in upon us in liberal proportions, and all speculators are anxious sellers for future delivery at the prices current, all appearing to think that the bottom is not yet touched. Shippers were buying to a moderate extent, though the change in the weather bids fair to put a stop to water navigation, and the railroads have not, for the time being, the facilities to meet the demands. Reports from nearly all points in corn-growing districts indicate large shipments to this market, but unless the prices recede shortly the receipts will undoubtedly fall off, as the prices now current are not very profitable to producers. Early in the day a few cars of No. 2 changed hands at $1 3-4c, and was dropped to the before noon, and at the figure the bulk of the sales were made, though a few cars were disposed of at 40 3-4c, closing at 40 1-4c. Seller the month dull at 41 3-4a41c. Seller April was offered at 45c, and seller May at 46 1-2c. Rejected was active at 39a39 1-2c. Yellow dull at 42c in special bin. Ear corn sold to the extent of 10,000 bu at 40c on track, delivered at stock yards, seller the month. Canal corn dull at 42 1-2c for No. 2 afloat. Sales include 16,800 bu No. 2 at 41 1-2c; 124,000 bu do at 41 1-2c; 12,000 bu do at 41 1-4c; 6,400 bu do at 41 3-8c; 5,000 bu do at 41 1-2c; 2,000 bu do at 41 3-4c; 3,000 bu rejected at 39 1-2c; 2,000 bu do at 39 3-4c; 8,400 bu do at 40c; 25,200 bu do at 40 1-4c; 2,000 bu do at 40 1-2c; 1,200 bu yellow at 42c; 1 boat load No. 2 at 42 1-2c. Total, 247,000 bu.

Oats were in moderate request, but the market cannot be quoted better than quiet. Buyers bid the prices of yesterday, but holders insisted on an advance, and this restricted trading. Spot No. 2 sold at 30 1-4a30c, and rejected at 27 1-2a28c—closing at the outside. Seller December quiet at 32c, and January at 32c. Sales include 3,000 bu No. 2 at 30 1-2c; 7,800 bu do at 30 3-4c; 16,200 bu do at 31c; 1,800 bu rejected at 27 1-2c; 2,400 bu do at 28c. Total, 31,000 bu.

Rye was dull and lower, under a limited demand, and prices were little better than nominal closing at 61 1-2c for No. 1, and 61c for No. 2. Cash sales were: 2,400 bu No. 1, and 1 at 61c; 400 bu do at 61 1-2c. Total, 2,800 bu.

Barley was freely offered, for future delivery at inside yesterday's figures—a preconcerted movement on the part of the bears—and we note a decline of 2c per bushel. Seller December, at 60 1-2a61c; for No. 3, seller December, sold at 60c early, and at 60c later; and seller January, 64 1-2c to 62. Cash sales were: 1,200 bu No. 2 at 62c; 1,600 bu do at 62 1-2c; 800 bu do at 63c; 800 bu do at 58 1-2c; 400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 800 bu do at 55c; 600 bu do at 52 1-2c; 400 bu rejected at 44c; 2,200 bu do at 45c. Total, 11,000 bu.

Chicago Daily Market.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

BUTTER—Nothing new was developed in the market for this commodity, a fair demand existing at prices that have been current for a fortnight past. Of low grades there is some accumulation, but of strictly choice qualities the market is kept bare. We continue to quote: Choice dairy, 22a26c; good to choice tub and firkin, 14 a16c; common grades, 10a13c.

BAGGING—The movement was light to-day, and prices were steady and uniform. Orders were being filled at the following quotations: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31 1-2c; Munesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17 a21c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain firm at unchanged prices. We quote: Stucco, $2.50a3.00; cement, $1.75; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, $14.00 a15.00; fire clay, $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Were in demand at former rates, or at $1.50a1.75 for common, and at $2.00a2.50 for good to choice hand picked.

BROOM CORN—Is very dull for small lots offering here and quotations cannot be obtained: but on order lots the quotations given represent about the market: Old, $100.00a140.00; new, $150.00 a200.00—choice hurl, $200.00a240.00.

COOPERAGE—Quotations unchanged at $1.70 a1.75 for pork brls; $2.00a2.10 for lard tcs; $2.25 a2.35 for beef tcs; $2.00a2.40 for whiskey brls; 50a 55c for flour brls. Staves and heading are quoted at $18.00a20.00 per M for pork and $25.00a28.00 per M for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was again reported quiet, without visible change in values, the following being the ruling prices: New York factory, 15a16c; Ohio factory, 13a15c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—There was an active demand from local consumers, and prices were stiff. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50.

CIDER—Was in good request and was more firmly held, as the offerings were light. We quote at $5.50a6.00 per brl.

EGGS—Were firm at a slight advance. There was a good demand and sales were effected at 25a26c.

DRIED FRUITS—This market remains firm at unchanged prices, the following being current: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, old, $3.00a3.15; do new, $4.00a4.15; blackberries, 16a18c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 24a26c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants 9 1-2a10 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 6 1-2a9 1-2c, do new Western, 11a12c.

FISH—Met with a good demand both on local and interior account, and the market was quoted firm for all descriptions. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $4.75a5.00; No. 2 $4.25a4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20.00a10.25; No. bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; Dox herrings, scaled, 45a50c. California salmon, half brl, $16.50a17.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were firmer. The supply of choice winter fruit is light and prices are tending higher. Cranberries are also firm and in good demand. We quote: Apples on track, $1.50a3.50; from store, $1.75a2.00; Cranberries, $9.00a11.50 for wild, and $13.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $7.00a7.50.

GROCERIES—Refined sugars were scarce and firmer, with which exception the market ruled steady. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 19 1-2a20 1-2c; choice do, 20 1-2a21 1-2c; O. G. Java, 29a31 1-2; Singapore, 25a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 23 1-2a24 1-2c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 8 1-2a8 3-4c.

SUGARS—A sugar, 12 1-2a12 3-4c; B do, 11 7-8a12c; C do, 11 3-8a11 3-4c; choice brown, 10 3-4a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Common molasses 38a45c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a50c; New Orleans 70a75c; good sugar house syrup, 40a60c; extra, 80a85c; silver drips, extra fine, 90a95c; Diamond, $1.00a1.10.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia, 45a48c; pepper, [illegible]; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard, 8 1-4a8 3-4c; German mottled, 6 1-4a6 3-4c; erasive 6 3-4a7c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 8 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common, 5a6 1-2c.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy was good, still buyers were unwilling to pay the prices asked and we note a reduction of 10a15c in consequence; sales early were at $2.75a2.80 for prime, but were stronger later at $2.87 1-2a2.90; clover ruled steady and firm at $7.00.

SALT—Market steady and firm: Saginaw, fine, $2.30 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $1.95 per brl; Coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

HAY—The offerings fall short of the demand, and prices were firm at the late advance. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, pressed, $14.00a15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a fair movement in hides at about former rates. We quote: Green salted light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 20c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 90a95c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON—Trade was reported active at the following prices: Common bar 3 3-4c; horse shoe iron, 5 1-4a5 5-8c; heavy band 4 3-4a5 1-2c; hoop and light band, 5 1-4a5 3-4c; round and square, 4a5 1-4c; oval, 5a5 1-2c; half oval and half round, 5 1-2a5 1-4c; sheet iron, common, 5 1-2a 6 1-4c; sheet iron, galvanized, 11a18, 13 1-2a19 3-4c; sheet iron, charcoal, 8 1-2a12 3-4c; sheet iron, Juniata, 10 1-2a11 1-4c.

LEATHER—No new features were noted in the leather market. A moderate business is doing at the following range of prices:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 33a36c; country harness, 31a35c; line, city, per lb, 39a40c; kip, per lb, 90ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a30c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 24a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a22c; calf, city, $1.35a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 36a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 33a35c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c. Buffalo slaughter sole, 32a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole, 40a45c; harness, per lb, 39a45c; kip, light, $1.00a 1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75 a85c; American calf, 22 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.40a2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.50a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz, $65.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $65.00a100.00.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Rates are again higher, at 11c on corn, 12c on wheat, and 7 1-2c on oats to Buffalo. Engagements were: To Buffalo—Prop Blanchard, corn on p. t.; schr Mechanic, corn at 11c; Annie Vought, wheat at 12c; Onondaga, oats at 7 1-2c. To Collingwood—A. J. Rogers, corn at 10c. To Erie—Goldhunter, corn on p. t.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Remain firm and unchanged:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $14.50; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 39c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 33c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 16c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 16c; full bundles 20 per cent off.

NAILS—Were in demand at $4.50 rates, where the market remains firm: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blued, 2d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—No change of importance was noted in the oil market. A fair business was done at the annexed prices: Carbon, 25a25 1-2c; extra winter lard, 83 a85c; No. 1 current make, 73a75c; No. 2 do, 65c; linseed, raw, 86c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil 95c; turpentine, 76a77c.

POTATOES—The market was firmer and higher, choice lots from store selling at $1.00a1.05. Common mixed lots were offering at 80a85c. On Track—Common mixed, 65a75c; straight lots, 85a 95c. From Store—Common, 75a 85c; choice, 95ca $1.05.

POULTRY AND GAME—Was plenty and in demand at about former prices, sales being effected at the following range: $2.50a 3.00 for chickens; $1.50a3.00 for ducks; $4.00a 4.25 for prairie chickens, $1.50a1.75 for quail; 10a11 1-2c per lb for live turkeys; 12a12 1-2c for dressed.

TEAS—The demand continues and prices are very firm. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.30a2.40; superior to fine old Hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice 80, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 65a70c; common to fine Oolong, 50a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

WOOD—Was in good request at unchanged prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The wood market was quoted fairly active and steady. We repeat our list of prices as follows: Tub-washed, 60a75c; fine fleece, washed, 48a50c; medium fleece, washed, 55a60c; coarse fleece, washed, 57c; unwashed, 40a44c; unwashed, medium, 35a 42c; unwashed, fine, 35a38c; combing, washed, 58a62c; combing, unwashed, 43a47c. Wool in bad condition, and half-washed, in proportion.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

The following were the receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,624	11,882	247
Tuesday	2,370	19,405	307
Wednesday	2,200	19,000	500
Total	7,194	50,335	1,054
Same time last week	7,179	41,860	1,781

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	436	2,062	
Tuesday	1,210	5,011	
Wednesday			
Total	1,646	7,073	

CATTLE—It was an exceedingly dull day in this department of the live stock market. The receipts were light, and comprised only a limited number that were really suitable for shipment East, but the reported decline of 1-4a1-2c in New York and Buffalo had the effect to check the movements of shippers, so that small as was the supply, barely one-half the offerings were taken, although holders in their anxiety to close out were willing to further shade prices to the extent of 1-4c. There was not a half dozen Eastern buyers in attendance, and in the absence of any competition, trading was extremely slow. Nor was the condition of the market for the better grades of stock. For common and medium descriptions the state of the market was even more unsatisfactory. The fresh receipts were largely composed of such, while there were between 2,000 and 3,000 stale cattle—some of them held over from day to day since Thursday and Friday of last week—most of which would grade as above medium. For these there were anxious sellers, but no buyers at yesterday's prices, and the reported sales would indicate a further reduction of 1-4c. The average quality was poor, though there were a few droves that were really good. Sales were chiefly at $2.50a3.25 for common to good stockers; $2.50a4.00 for inferior to good butchers' stock, on local account; $4.25a4.50 for common to fair shipping beeves, and $4.75a5.25 for good to extra well-fatted steers. A few choice found buyers at $5.12 1-2a5.25. The market closed dull and depressed.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.50a5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.00a5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.50a4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50a3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	1.75a2.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	fat rough-ish steers	1,308	[illegible]
10	butchers' cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	common cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	butchers' stock	1,007	[illegible]
26	butchers' stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	butchers' stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	stock steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	Texas cattle	900	2.37½
15	butchers' stock	904	2.25
43	stock steers	812	3.00
10	stock steers	802	3.37½
13	rough fleshy steers	1,200	4.25
33	rough fleshy steers	1,186	4.25
30	choice smooth steers	1,396	5.25
99	good smooth steers	1,332	4.85
21	good smooth steers	1,283	4.75
36	good smooth steers	1,317	4.75
33	good smooth steers	1,276	4.62½
15	feeding steers	1,070	3.75
110	thin Texas cattle	863	2.37½
18	medium steers	1,192	4.40
77	thin Texas cattle	899	2.62½

HOGS—Trade opened with considerable spirit this morning, and up to near midday yesterday's prices were thoroughly sustained. Packers and shippers competed, and sales were readily effected at $3.80a4.10 for common to strictly choice, but subsequently there was a "lull" in trade, and before the close prices had shaded off fully 5c, and many remained in the pens unsold. A few extra brought $4.12 1-2a4.15, but the bulk of the business was transacted at prices ranging downward from $4.00—chiefly at $3.85a4.00. The market closed dull and heavy at $3.75a3.80 for common, $3 85a3.90 for medium to good, and at $3.90a 4.05 for good to choice. Extra may be quoted at $4.10a4.12 1-2.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	310	$3.95	103	349	4.00	50	330	3.95
52	200	3.90	100	292	4.00	44	357	4.10
55	201	3.85	104	301	4.00	66	281	3.85
57	262	3.90	47	323	4.12½	100	264	3.95
48	266	3.85	43	343	4.10	69	239	3.90
178	274	3.85	52	301	4.00	44	375	4.00
71	292	3.85	47	296	4.00	42	312	3.90
80	271	3.90	50	320	4.00	58	278	3.90
48	309	3.90	51	344	4.10	39	376	4.10
113	289	4.00	73	176	3.90	56	310	4.00
54	274	3.90	51	280	4.10	38	330	4.15
36	265	3.85	65	183	3.85	201	275	3.90
247	234	4.05	34	289	4.00	46	305	3.95
237	214	3.90	55	289	3.90	58	273	3.85
61	240	4.00	57	257	3.90	53	261	3.85
60	263	3.85	60	214	3.85	53	263	3.95
116	253	3.85	209	211	3.85	53	273	4.00
29	149	3.45	184	230	3.85	41	304	4.00
50	296	3.85	42	235	4.05	51	279	4.00
66	217	3.85	45	356	4.05	65	198	3.80
59	230	3.85	34	300	3.85	114	281	3.90
75	421	4.10	53	250	3.85	42	325	3.90
109	307	4.00	62	269	3.85	38	295	3.90
48	295	4.00	59	292	3.85	65	297	3.90
54	216	3.85	150	277	3.85	49	275	3.85
51	271	3.90	43	371	4.05	45	359	4.00
60	285	4.05	45	217	3.85	48	....	3.75
61	....	3.80	33	....	3.50			

SHEEP—No important change was visible in this market. The supply and demand continue light, and values rule comparatively steady at $3.25a3.50 for common, $3.75a4.00 for medium, and at $4.25a4.50 for good to choice. Few choice are coming in, most of the offerings being of the common sort.

The Chicago Lumber Market.

The market for cargo lots was more active, and all offerings were quickly taken at full rates. Sales include the following:

Cargo schr R. Simmonds, from Manistee, 175 m feet short joist and scantling at $17.00; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Souvenier, from Pentwater, 250 m A shingles at $2.50; and cargo Gertrude, from same place, 610 m at $1.50; sold by Wm. Meglade.

Cargo schr E. G. Gray, from Muskegon, 119 m feet strips and boards at $12.00; sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Blackhawk, from Point Sauble, 400 m shingles at $2.25 for A sawed; extra No. 1 $1.90; and common No. 1, $1.20; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Michaison, from Ludington, held full of joist and scantling, at $17.00; deck load timber at $24.00; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Rand, from Kewaunee, 100,000 ft mill culled lumber, at $21.00.

Cargo schr Ketchum, from same port, 118,000 ft coarse lumber, at $11.00.

Cargo schr Pearl, from Ludington, 160,000 ft joist and scantling, at $17.00.

Cargo schr Enterprise, from Racine, 150,000 ft joist and scantling, dry, at $20.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

There was an active demand for timber vessels, as this is about the last run of the season, and there is considerable to come forward from some points.

ON TRACK.

The market was quiet and unchanged at $2.50a 2.62 1-2 for "A" or star shingles, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand is good for city trade and prices are the same as yesterday.

Quotations are:

First clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00a40.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	25.00a26.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	31.00a33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	20.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00a25.00
Pickets, square	16.00a17.00
Pickets, flat	15.00
Cedar posts, split	18.00a20.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75a 4.00

MARINE.

The schooner Wm. I. Preston, the stranding of which has been reported, was bound for Ogdensburgh with wheat. She was not leaking when last heard from, but was pounding heavily. An expedition, comprising the tug Frank Perew, with a steam pump, left Buffalo on the 17th to go to her assistance by way of the Welland Canal.

—The little steamer Coral having neglected to comply with the Canadian law by providing life preservers, hose, etc., was tied up by the inspectors at Windsor, last Friday.

—No less than six yawl boats and several thousand feet of lumber have been found on the shores of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Point Detale.

—The barge Magruder, lumber laden, recently got on the river bank at Malden, listed, and threw over a portion of her deck load. She then filled and sank and the lumber drifted out into the lake. The barge is being pumped out.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the ex-Emperor himself could not speak with greater confidence of his return to the throne than the roughs of Belleville and Montmartre do of the return of the Commune. Knots of determined socialists abound in the cities, towns and villages of France, against whose with the *bourgeoise* do not venture to vote. The government is obliged to take stringent measures to protect the electors. The insolence of employes is becoming unbearable. Many of the returned prisoners from the hulks, who have not done a stroke of work for fifteen months, have become so spoiled by the thirty sous a day received during the first siege, by the license and debauchery of the Commune during the second, and by the idleness and gambling of their prison life since, that it is not likely they will ever again be willing to labor honestly for their money. The leading Communists themselves are described as defiant as though there were no police, and the leniency of the government is regarded by them as proceeding merely from weakness. If this account be correct, the position of capitalists and employers and of the French middle classes of rural villages is not to be envied.

—A young woman in a Lyan shoe manufactory, whose duty it is to fasten the taps and soles of ladies' boots together, preparatory to lasting, recently prepared twenty cases of boots in ten minutes less than ten hours. The achievment was the result of a bet of $1,000 against $500 that she could not perform such a task, which she undertook with the promise that she should have one-half the forfeit, if successful. She thus earned $500 in one day.

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I. SCRAMBLE AMONG THE ALPS DURING THE YEARS 1860-69. A Series of graphic and brilliant sketches. By Edward Whymper. Profusely and exquisitely illustrated after the original drawings of the author. II. [illegible] THE COLD HAND. A Tale. By Clara F. Guernsey. III. MONTE TESTACCIO. A Poem. By F. Buchanan Read. IV. PHANTOM LIMBS. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. V. [illegible] VI. MY LOST [illegible]. A Story. By Charles Warren Stoddard. VII. BALZAC AS ARTIST AND MORALIST. By Kate Hillard. VIII. A STROLL IN VIRGINIA. [illegible] IX. A BRANCH OF LILAC. A Story. By "Ouida." In two parts. Part I. X. SONNET. By Paul H. Hayne. XI. THE CHARLES CRAYONS. By J. W. Palmer. XII. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP [illegible]. XIII. FOREIGN LITERATURE. XIV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

With the number for January, LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE will enter upon a new volume. The number of pages will be increased, enabling the conductors to furnish an additional amount of popular reading in the best and most emphatic sense. In addition to the shorter articles, in which there will be the following attractive SERIAL WORKS to be published during the year:

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Mr. Dudley Buck, the author, is one of the losers by the Great Fire, but fortunately saved his reputation, which is among the highest as a composer, and his Motettes, which should be to him a new beginning of good fortune.

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in the PEOPLE'S Insurance Company, of San Francisco, and the LAMAR, of Chicago, covering property not destroyed by the late fire, will please return the same to 126 West Monroe-st., Chicago, for cancellation.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,

The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice. Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

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Just received, 50 cases of Connecticut Leaf, all wrappers, A 1 quality, at low figures. Consider your own interest before purchasing elsewhere.

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FINANCIAL.

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I have for sale stock in several of our National Banks.

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FOR SALE.

A Steam Fire Engine For Sale.

One of the celebrated Clapp & Jones' Steam Fire Engines can be seen for the next four days at Geo. Hannis' Hose Cart and Truck Factory, No. 75 Michigan-st. The engine is lighter than any engine now in use by the city of Chicago, and can be drawn by hand; is capable of throwing two streams higher than any elevator in Chicago. It's the same size and style as the little engine that worked 17 days and nights during the great fire. For price and terms, address M. WALKER, care GEO. HANNIS, 75 Michigan-st., Chicago.

BRICKS.

A large quantity of hand-made red bricks at a bargain. Call on E. A. CUMMINGS, 179 Wabash-av., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Horner and Lazarus Silverman, under the firm name of Henry Horner & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent; Henry Horner having purchased the interest of Lazarus Silverman in the said firm, the latter retiring therefrom.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN. HENRY HORNER.

Chicago, Nov. 7, 1871.

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INSURANCE.

Meeting of Policy-Holders in Suspended Companies.

Important Communication from the Committee of Ten.

Remarks of Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh—Plan of Action.

At an adjourned meeting of citizens, held at Standard Hall, last evening, to take into consideration the proper course to pursue toward suspended insurance companies outside of Chicago, Mr. John Messer acted as President, and Mr. Charles H. Fargo as Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be the hearing of a report of a Committee of Ten, appointed at a former meeting, in regard to insurance matters. He called upon Mr. Coolbaugh, Chairman of said committee, for his report.

Mr. Coolbaugh prefaced his report with a few words of explanation. He said that the committee held a meeting the night after their appointment, and at that meeting determined to publish a notice in the newspapers of the city requesting the holders of policies in the insolvent insurance companies who desired to form some plan of co-operation in regard to their mutual interests, and who were willing to unite in some general measures to that effect, to send to that committee, or to any part of it, a list of their policies in such suspended companies, and of the amount of the same. The committee requested that such notification, if policy-holders desired to make them, be sent to the committee by last Monday night. The committee did this, because they desired to know whether such a measure was practicable—whether a sufficient number of policy-holders were disposed to co-operate in the manner proposed for the protection of their interests. The meeting was held on Monday evening, and such assurances were received from policy-holders in the suspended companies as justified this committee in endeavoring to form some common plan of action, and in calling this meeting. The report was as follows:

To the Meeting of Policy-Holders in Suspended Insurance Companies:

GENTLEMEN: The committee of ten appointed at your meeting on Thursday evening last having the subject referred to them under consideration beg leave to report.

That there are about fifty-six insurance companies which have suspended payments and become insolvent since the Chicago fire and owing to the losses suffered therein. Of these about sixteen are in New York city, five in Hartford, five in Providence, four in Boston, three in Buffalo, three in San Francisco, three in Cleveland, eleven in Chicago, two in Albany, and a few in other cities.

The suspended insurance companies in New York city represent as their gross assets, by the last published statement, $11,757,638; Hartford, $2,860,075; Providence, $1,618,000; Boston, $2,854,533; Buffalo, $1,425,058; San Francisco, $2,500,000; Cleveland, $1,058,000; and Albany, $680,000.

The losses, assuming them total, are computed to be in New York city, $12,425,000; Hartford, $4,675,000; Providence, 2,000,000; Boston, $3,100,000; Buffalo, $1,750; San Francisco, $2,500,000; Cleveland, $1,200,000; and Albany, $745,000.

The total insurance losses in Chicago by the fire are estimated at about $88,000,000, and your committee have so far presented to them about $1,030,000, to wit: In New York city, $1,000,000; in Hartford, $250,000; in Providence, $250,000; in Boston, $230,000; in Buffalo, $150,000; in San Francisco, $300,000; in Cleveland, $160,000; in Albany, $75,000; and in Chicago about $1,000,000.

Receivers have been appointed for most of these suspended companies, and they are being wound up under State laws. The Receiver takes sole possession of all the assets of the company, and it is his duty simply to convert these assets into cash, and make distribution of the same among the creditors.

In the State of New York, where the bulk of these losses occur (and we presume that in the other States the provisions are substantially the same), the Receiver is obliged to call a general meeting of creditors within four months from the date of his appointment, at which meeting he exhibits his accounts, showing a statement of cash in his hands, and makes his first dividend. Within one year from that date, and sixteen months from the date of his appointment, he is obliged to call a second meeting of creditors, and make the final dividend.

The powers of these Receivers are necessarily great, having, under the court, the entire control of the assets of the company, which in several instances are nearly two millions of dollars.

While the policy holder has the power individually or by attorney to examine the books of the company and the accounts of the Receiver, an examination such as is proper, representing a majority of the policies in any one locality, carries a weight and force with it which might not be felt in individual cases. Each step taken by the Receiver in converting the assets should be watched with jealous care; conduct of all offices should not be made without due notice; his acts should be closely scrutinized at the first meeting of creditors especially, and particular care given to the details of his trust. A Receiver cannot make any offer of compromise; his simple duty is to convert the company as prescribed by the statute, and divide the assets pro rata among policy-holders or creditors. Any offer of compromise should be looked upon with suspicion as an attempted speculation upon the policy-holders.

It seems to your committee the part of wisdom for the policy-holders in suspended companies to employ an attorney or attorneys at the different insurance centres where these suspended companies are located, to guard the interests of the policy-holder, prevent fraud, waste or mismanagement by a prompt application to the court, if necessary; and such attorneys should be selected with care, due regard being had to their ability, integrity, and freedom to give their unbiased services to the interest of the Chicago policy-holder.

Your committee, therefore, having considered the matters submitted for their consideration, respectfully report: That as to the mode of proceeding in order to make available the assets of insolvent insurance companies for the benefit of policy-holders, your committee recommend no particular plan, as the circumstances attending each must determine the course to be pursued.

Your committee recommend the appointment of an Executive Committee of eleven members, as follows: George Armour, Nathaniel Nears, W. G. Hibbard, H. G. Powers, L. Z. Leiter, C. W. Henderson, C. P. Kellogg, C. B. Farwell, H. A. Kohn, D. A. Jones and Potter Palmer, which committee shall have the general charge and supervision of the collection of the policies, and the said committee be authorized to employ competent attorneys, both in Chicago and in the localities where the assets are administered, to represent them.

That the attorneys so employed shall from time to time report the condition and progress of the business in hand, and that for all services rendered a commission shall be charged on the amount realized not exceeding one per cent.

After the reading of the report Mr. Coolbaugh gave some interesting dates in regard to the standing of some of the companies. He then made general remarks relating to the same general subject. The companies in New York, Hartford, Albany, Buffalo, Providence, Columbus, Cleveland, and San Francisco, now in suspense or in liquidation, had liabilities in this city amounting to $27,500,000. That was the interest which the policy-holders of Chicago had in those companies, and it was a matter of duty and necessity that that interest should be looked after. The city of Chicago to-day is the owner of those claims. Its citizens are substantially the creditors of those companies. It was for the gentlemen there present to settle with them. The Executive Committee had considered the matter carefully in all its bearings, given it all the united attention of which they were capable, and had finally settled upon a plan of co-operation, for which there were the following reasons:

Their first object was to secure efficiency in the prosecution of their claims. That they needed prompt attention was shown by the data which he had read. There were isolated companies for which no adjuster had been appointed, and yet policy-holders were urged to send in their claims as speedily as possible. In such cases as these there was a strong suspicion that a fraud was being attempted on the creditors of the company. As creditors of the company the power was in the hands of the policy-holders substantially, as might be obtained through the courts at any time to control the assets of those companies in such a way as would be most beneficial to bring into the hands of the just claimants all that the assets could be made to yield. The plan proposed has two qualities to recommend it, efficiency and economy. It was impossible for the creditors of these companies to co-operate together effectually upon a matter of such vital interest, except in some such manner as that suggested by this committee, namely, that the affairs of all individuals interested be turned over to this committee. The committee was composed of gentlemen in whom every one had the most perfect confidence. No better committee could be named for the purpose. They were largely interested in the prompt payment of claims, and in the judicious management of the affairs of all the companies. As for the speaker's own part there was not a man named on the committee that he was not willing to entrust his policies with, and he believed that all present would agree with him. Every one must agree that it was for the best interests of all the Chicago policy-holders to act in a collective capacity, and not separate. If any policy-holder having a policy of from two to five thousand dollars should go personally to look after his claim, he would simply be told to go and mind his own business; but if a committee should go in behalf of the creditors, the case would present a very different aspect. Going there with power to control the affairs of a majority of the claimants, he would be able to gain all the information he desired, and have all the impediments he might wish. It seemed to the speaker that it was entirely unnecessary to show the advantage of co-operation in this business.

The speaker went on show the saving to the policy-holders by this method of operation.

He said further that the members of the committee who had given attention to the figures given by the company, that is the statement, of their losses, had come to the conclusion that they had been exaggerated for the purpose of forcing their closing. Their statements lately published had showed that their assets had largely diminished, and that their losses had increased in some unaccountable manner. The statement published in a New York paper 10 or 20 days after the fire, when the stockholders were fairly alive to the situation, gave figures that hardly corresponded with the reports since published. The Atlantic stated its losses at that time at $200,000; it gave them now at $600,000. The Lorillard then estimated its Chicago losses at $800,000; they had now increased in some unaccountable manner to $1,500,000. The Astor seemed at that time to regard its losses as only amounting to $200,000; they are now reckoned at from $400,000 to $500,000. The purposes for which these statements were made, which the speaker deemed absolutely incorrect, was to force a settlement with those who had claims against the companies.

As matter of information with regard to the conduct of Receivers, Mr. Coolbaugh stated that the Receiver of the Lamar Company was trying to buy up the securities.

The report was adopted unanimously.

In answer to some questions in regard to the new company, Mr. Coolbaugh stated that it was understood it would meet immediately, make arrangements for an office, appoint all future meetings that might be necessary, and give due notice of all their proceedings.

The meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WYNDHAM COMPANY TO-NIGHT.

The opening of the season of the Wyndham Comedy Company occurs this evening at the Michigan Avenue Theatre, on the corner of Thirteenth street, or Standard Hall, as it has been known until recently. The change has not affected the name alone, the establishment having undergone many material alterations and improvements, so that it is now one of the neatest and cosiest of theatres. The opening play is "Progress," by Robertson, which will be given for the first time in Chicago. The story of the comedy, as gathered from the journals in cities where it has been produced by the Wyndham troupe, may be briefly told. It hinges mainly upon a love affair, in which *Eva*—a young orphan (Miss Blanchard), a distant relative and dependent in the family of *Lord Mompesson* (Barrett)—suffers under an unrequited but concealed attachment for *John Ferne* (Wyndham), a young American engineer, and a friend of the family. *Arthur Mompesson* (Brice), heir to the old Lord's title and estates, is an undeclared aspirant for *Eva's* hand, and *Ferne* is unaware of her preference for him, which is so strong as to undermine her health. *Dr. Brown* (Holston) discovers the true state of affairs, and determines to effect a cure by bringing *Eva* and *Ferne* to a cordial understanding. The plan succeeds, after many interesting hitches, in which *Bunnythorne* (Parselle), *Bob* (Giddens), and *Miss Myrmice* (Mrs. Wilkins) figure extensively in various ways, all of them being excellent characters. The play is pronounced to be one of Robertson's best, which is saying a great deal for it and we have the word of all the critics that it is splendidly acted. "Woodcock's Little Game" concludes the performance.

A NEW THEATRE.

And now the West Side is going to have a *bijou* theatre of its own, which shall be excelled in elegance by none. It is to be built by Mr. C. R. Gardner, on Halsted street, four doors south of Madison, the material to be brick and stone, and its dimensions will be 120 by 50 feet. It will contain a parquette, and dress and balcony circle. The stage will be 40 feet in depth, and the appointments generally are to be neat and tasty. Especially will the theatre be remarkable for its excellent ventilation, while in every other respect neither skill nor money will be spared to make it as attractive as any theatre the city has ever had. It will be conducted on the star system, and will probably be opened on Christmas Eve. The architects are Messrs. S. V. Shipman & Co., who built the Capitol of Wisconsin at Madison.

THE LAW COURTS.

Forty-seven Prisoners Arraigned Yesterday for Trial.

Administrations Granted—Restoring Records—Railroad Case.

CRIMINAL COURT.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PRISONERS.

Forty-seven prisoners were yesterday arraigned under indictments found at the present term of court. Of these eight were women. There were but three of them who pleaded guilty, and these were women.

—Julia Turner and Lizzie Thompson, impleaded with one Julia McCarthy, acknowledged the larceny of $25 worth of ribbons from the store of J. B. Shay & Co. Their plea was accepted for larceny, they being under age, and they strenuously urged that the woman McCarthy had no part in their guilt. She pleaded not guilty. Each of them was remanded.

—Anna Wilson pleaded guilty under an indictment charging her with the theft of a trunk, twelve shirts, seven dresses, a watch, and sacque, the property of George H. Raw. In this case sentence was suspended.

The arraignments included indictments charging crimes as follows: Larceny, 26; murder, 5; keeping lewd house, 2; assault to rape, 2; assault with deadly weapon, 1; voting twice, 1; riot, 1; robbery, 1; malicious mischief, 1. Of the parties indicted, two were arraigned under two indictments, and one under three.

THE MURDER CASES.

The murder cases are as follows: Joachim Geist (old case), German, indicted for the homicide of his wife Frederika, by pouring boiling coffee down her throat.

—Andrew J. Perteet, colored (old case), for cutting his wife's throat from ear to ear.

—Gregory Peri, Italian, for stabbing Michael Ready, an employe of a pop factory.

—Same, also Italian, for stabbing Daniel O'Brien, an employe of the same firm.

—Henry Williams, colored, for the murder of Charles Grayson, by shooting him.

COUNTY COURT.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administration was granted of the estate of John Weishaar to Emil B. Weishaar and R. Biddle Roberts, under bond of $25,000.

—Catharina Beck was appointed as administratrix upon the estate of her late husband, William Beck, under bond of $200.

—Anna McPheerlin was constituted administratrix of the estate of her late husband, John, under bond of $2,000.

—Frederick Felten and George M. Huntoon were appointed to administer upon the estate of Wilhelmina Felten under bond of $10,000. The same parties were selected to close up the estate of Charles Felten, the husband of the other decedent. The object of this administration is to allow the prosecution of a suit at law to recover damages from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, upon allegation that it negligently caused his death.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Augustin Porter was appointed guardian of James P. McWilliams, under bond of $1,500.

—Isaac N. Arnold was appointed guardian of Henry Kingsbury, posthumous child, under bond of $6,000. This on petition of the mother of the infant and her husband, A. G. and Eva Lawrence.

ADMINISTRATION AND GUARDIANSHIP.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Hanlon, administration was granted to the widow, Hannah, under bond of $1,000, and the widow was appointed guardian of her five children, under an additional bond of $6,000.

RESTORING RECORDS.

Estate of Albert Heck, petition and bond restored, and new letters of administration issued.

—Estate of John L. Graham. Certified copies of letters of administration issued to Michael Graham.

—Estate of Simon L. Davis. Papers granting execution allowed to be filed and new order issued.

CIRCUIT COURT.

RAILROAD DAMAGES.

Administrators having been appointed in the County Court of the estate of Wilhelmina and Frederick Felten, suit was at once commenced against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to recover to the next of kin, under the statute, for the loss of each life, in damages laid at $10,000. The statute only allows a recovery of $5,000 in each case.

COVENANT BROKEN.

An action, sounding in damages, for an alleged breach of covenant, was commenced by Edmund O. Marlow against Thomas Wilson, William D. St. Clair, and Richard C. Bingley. The damages are laid at $5,000, and the claim is that there has been a failure to perform a contract for the sale of a partnership interest in a patent right.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Henry K. Buel against Nelson West, Frederick A. Austin, and William A. Ottman, in which demand is made for $2,500.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Beautiful Present.

In the general conflagration, Mr. Ibach, of this city, lost all he possessed. Included in the general destruction was a fine "zither"—a musical instrument on which he was a most accomplished performer. His friends in New York, knowing his skill in playing on this instrument, and the value he placed upon it, thought that no testimonial of their regard for him would be so well received as a similar instrument. The result of their combined efforts was the purchase of probably the most beautiful instrument of the kind, which was exhibited in London, exciting the admiration of all who saw it. This unique present was forwarded to Mr. Ibach, together with an appropriate inscription. A day or two ago the recipient entertained a select company of friends to dinner, and regaled them with Heidsig, regalia, and music in honor of the present.

Announcements.

The pastors of the Presbyterian churches of this city are earnestly requested to meet in the Second Presbyterian church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, to confer together for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

—The Ladies' Christian Union desires to announce the opening, on Monday next, of their dress-making rooms at the Woman's Home, No. 189 Jackson street, in charge of Mrs. Slater, late with Ross & Gossage. Dresses will be cut and made, soiled dresses and cloaks cleaned; linings, trimmings, and patterns sold at the lowest price.

—The musical entertainment in connection with the course of lectures in the Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church, will take place this evening. A small fee will be charged those who have not purchased course tickets. The Misses Mae and Nettie French, Mr. Otis, Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. Bacon and Miss Sallie Fisher will assist in the exercises.

Relief Circular.

O. C. Gibbs, of the Relief and Aid Society, desires the publication of the following: "Families receiving aid from any district office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and whose cases are recorded in the district office, are requested to make their applications for such further aid as they may need, by addressing a note to the Superintendent of the District, instead of applying in person. He will attend promptly to the cases, and send such supplies as are, in his judgment, necessary. This will relieve families of the necessity of coming through the cold to the office, waiting their turn to be served, or their carrying their supplies home. Families who have not yet applied for relief, and who dislike to apply in person, may make their applications in the manner above indicated, when a discreet visitor will be sent to see them at their homes."

Relief from Abroad.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., police force have subscribed the sum of $2,047.71 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

—Messrs. Munroe & Co., as the Treasurers of the Chicago Relief Fund in Paris, have in their hands, and at the disposal of the Mayor of this city, the sum of 250,000 francs ($50,000 in gold).

—Messrs. Jno. Clark, Jr., & Co., of Glasgow, have forwarded to this city $500 for the aid of sufferers from the fire. The remittance was made through Thomas Russell, Esq., of New York, who added $100 to the sum, and the total amount, $610, has been intrusted by his correspondent here to a committee of ladies and gentlemen to be expended for the relief of those designated by the generous donors.

Missing.

Mrs. Jane Lander, a widow lady, and her son, Charles Lander, 27 years of age, formerly of No. 8 Jackson street, are inquired for by Benjamin Lander, No. 21 Maiden Lane, New York. Rev. Robert Patterson, Y. M. C. A., corner Peoria and Jackson streets, Seventh Presbyterian Church, will be glad to hear from them.

—Mr. and Mrs. Shehan, formerly living at or near No. 124 Superior street, are anxiously inquired for by friends. Information may be sent to O. C. Gibbs, Standard Hall, corner Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street.

Badly Scorched.

A knife-grinder named Fred Erly, who lived by himself on Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street, had a narrow escape from being burned to death on Tuesday night under the following circumstances: While filling a lighted kerosene lamp, the oil caught fire and an explosion resulted. The kerosene set his clothes on fire, and he ran into the street screaming for help. Charles Tracey, an expressman, who happened to be passing, saw him, and threw a blanket around him and smothered the flames. Erly's hands, face, arms, and neck were horribly burned, and he was sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

A Friend Proves to be a Thief.

Christian Fradic, a farmer, who lives near Graceland, came into the city on Tuesday to see the ruins. He saw more of the inside of a tumbler than anything else, and, in consequence became somewhat confidential. An acquaintance met him, and, learning that Christian had between $600 and $800, he volunteered to take him to a lodging house, and remain with him to prevent thieves from relieving him of his money. The two went to No. 180 West Lake street, and retired. When Fradic arose yesterday morning, he could find neither his money nor his friend. He made a complaint at the Madison Street Station, and an officer is now looking for Christian's "best friend."

A Brutal Affray.

It was reported that there was a fight in the saloon No. 190 West Lake street, last evening, five men paying attention to one. They beat and kicked him, tied his comforter about his neck and dragged him through the streets for two blocks. He was then thrown into a hack and driven several blocks, and pitched into the street, breaking his leg by striking it on the block pavement. A citizen found him, and notified a policeman, who took him to a friend's house, near Rush street bridge. The condition of the man is said to be precarious. Officers were searching for the men said to have been concerned in the affray, but up to a late hour last night had not succeeded in finding any of them.

Miscellaneous.

A German named Frank Van Osten had his left leg broken yesterday morning, at the corner of Madison and Market streets. He was working near a pile of lumber, which fell on him. He was removed to the County Hospital.

—A despatch from Kansas City, dated November 21, p. m., to the agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, in this city, says: "The trains from Kansas City to Cheyenne are running on regular time, there being no delay on account of severe snow storm between Omaha and Cheyenne."

—John Berry, a brakeman in the employ of the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, died, yesterday, from the effects of injuries received, on Tuesday, by being crushed between two cars. He lived at No. 207 West Harrison street. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

—The following are among the more prominent arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday: Hon. C. C. Washburne, Wis.; Alex. Strong, Boston; E. M. Hubbard, Mich.; C. H. Eaton, LaCrosse; N. Pope, Santa Fe; Colonel E. A. Blake and son, Ala.; James Allison, Pittsburgh; Samuel Emery, Washington; Colonel J. N. Burns, Mo.; Charles L. White, Louisville; Judge Gore, Iowa.

—At half-past 7 o'clock last evening, fire broke out in the two-story frame building No. 486 South Canal street. No alarm could be given, as the telegraph line was out of order. In consequence, the house and its contents was damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured in the Commercial, of Chicago. Wm. H. Conkey owns and occupied the structure. The cause of the fire was a defective flue.

—Peter Wilbur, of Evansville, Wis., was knocked down on East Kinzie street, early yesterday morning, and robbed of $148. This was all the money he had, and he was obliged to seek lodging in the old Union Street Station.

The Chicago Fire.

To My Fellow Citizens and All Interested in Chicago: The remarkable success of my small books on Chicago and the Great Fire (having already sold and contracted 100,000 copies), has induced me to publish a large and complete work on the great fire, and the past, present and prospective history of our wonderful city. It will be profusely and beautifully illustrated, and embrace biographical sketches of our leading citizens, and reliable statistics, with an account of the fires in the West, and in all the past. The high reputation of the author, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, is a sufficient guarantee that its character will recommend it to every person. The work will be printed and bound in the most attractive style. If you want the best work on this subject, wait for Dr. Goodspeed's book. J. W. GOODSPEED, publisher, No. 51 South Carpenter street.

The Cloak Trade

Will be glad to learn that their old favorites, J. W. Griswold & Co., are now located on Michigan avenue, at the corner of Jackson street, and are prepared to supply all customers, old and new, with as full lines of cloaks, cloakings, velvets, velveteens, laces, and trimmings, as before the fire, at the lowest prices.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Corns 25, Bunions 50c—By Dr. Stephens, 121 West Washington-st., 8 to 4, 634 West Lake-st. 5 to 9 p. m. Stephens' All-Right Salve for corns. Druggists have it—25c per box.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

To Consumers.—Remember that in buying Dr. Price's Special Flavorings, Lemon, Vanilla, etc., you get full measure—holding a half more than other kinds—and extracts are of the finest and most delicate flavor.

Chaped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

MARRIED.

EDDY—BREVOORT—At Christ Church, Rye, on Wednesday, November 15, by Rev. Reese F. Alsop, Ulysses D. Eddy and Jeanie, youngest daughter of Henry Brevoort, Esq., all of New York.

DIED.

ROWE—In this city, November 22, Asa G. Rowe, aged 28 years.

The remains will be taken to Otsego, Mich., for interment.

PALMER—Mrs. Lucie Palmer, aged 67 years and 4 months.

Syracuse and Potsdam, N. Y., papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.

Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

OPENING NIGHT.

To-Night, Thursday, Nov. 23,

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

In Robertson's beautiful new Comedy,

PROGRESS

AND

WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

Seats can be secured at Bliss & Sharp's drug store, Cobb & Andrews' book store, and the theatre.

MATINEES SATURDAY AND THANKSGIVING.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

EMERSON,

The Great American Philosopher, will deliver the fourth lecture of this course MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, subject,

"NATURE AND ART."

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Season ticket for four lectures, $1.50. Sale of tickets will open to-morrow at Cobb's, 469 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 164 Twenty-second-st., and at the Michigan-av. Free Library.

GLOBE THEATRE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY AT

THE GLOBE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

OF THE PLAY OF THE DAY,

DIVORCE,

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Particular Notice.—In consequence of the great length of the play, the Matinee performances will commence at Two o'clock precisely.

WEST SIDE

Star Lecture Course.

Union Park Congregational Church.

"Pity about Brown or the Ring,"

the new, humorous, and satirical lecture, showing up "Tammany" and high life in New York, by the great DE CORDOVA, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28.

Tickets for sale at Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st., the West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and Strebl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MERCHANT FLOURING MILL IN THE CITY of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in consequence of the recent death of one of the owners, is offered for sale, or exchange for city property. The mill has four run of four-foot burrs, and is in perfect order. The business is new, and has always been, highly remunerative, the brands being well known, very popular, and meeting a ready sale in all Eastern markets. For further information address H. B. HANCOCK, Minneapolis, Minn.

A WOOLLEN MILL, WITH MACHINERY COMplete and in running order, for sale. Will sell at a bargain. Inquire of WM. MILLER, Princeton, Ill.

A SHOOTING GALLERY IN GOOD ORDER FOR sale cheap. Inquire at the place, 144 West Lake-st., basement.

A SMALL HAT, CAP, AND FURNISHING goods store for sale at a bargain. Rent of store, $15 per week. Inquire at 57 Douglas place.

A HARDWARE AND TIN BUSINESS FOR sale at 287 and 287 1-2 West Lake-st., and stores to rent.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS, OLD established, beautiful fixtures, well selected and fresh stock, doing a first-rate cash business; long lease; ill health cause of sale. Address MEDCALFE & CO., Pekin, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED, handsomely fitted up, and doing a good business. Inquire at 519 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE NEW MEAT market, or the store to rent for other purposes; 20x50 feet. Inquire on the premises, 332 South Halsted-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE—GOOD CORNER, PAVED streets, first-class neighborhood, full stock, trade all cash, West Side, near centre of business. R. KENNEDY & CO., 159 West Madison-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—COZZENS' HOTEL, OMAha, Nebraska; best hotel west of Chicago; contains 70 rooms; possession November 1. For particulars, terms, etc., address SETH W. HALE, 29 Broad-st., New York, or GEO. P. BEMIS, Omaha, Nebraska.

NOTICE TO BREWERS—RARE CHANCE TO make money.—For sale, rent or lease on good and favorable terms, in the city of New Orleans, the well-known Zeller's City Brewery, with a first-class beer saloon attached, situated at the corner of Magazine and Delord-sts., right in the heart of the city. The building was built especially for the business, and is a fine brick building, and in complete order. The machinery and everything... A plan of the brewery can be seen at the ... for further and more satisfactory information ... by applying to E. A. MILLER, ... partment, Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

$500 WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSIness man (with this amount to invest) to take an interest in a light business, for two months, which will pay a net profit of $1,500 to $2,000. Address L & A, Tribune office.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN business ... stock; 1 State-st., Room 2.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 to $15,000 to continue the manufacturing business at Chicago; trade well established before the fire. For particulars address W. H. WHITMARSH, Lowell, Mass., formerly No. 182 Lake-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—TO CLEAR $10,000 ON AN 18 months' lease obtained just after the fire, first-class restaurant in full blast at 282 South State-st., near Twenty-second.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN of business, with $10,000, to join the advertiser in a very lucrative business. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address for interview F. G., Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,150 FEET IN BURNED District; want farm or city property; will give a bargain if taken at once. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,150 ON LAKE-AV., EAST front; will take outside property in part pay. Address P S, 619 Cottage Grove-av.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

500 Doz. Gloves,

1,000 Ladies' Skirts,

Entire stock of a Merchant Tailor,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Morning, Nov. 23,

at the RED FRONT Salesroom, 2 and 4 Dearborn Park, East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 79 South Morgan-st.,

GENTEEL FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling No. 79 South Morgan-st.

We will sell the entire household effects of a family, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, Brussels carpets, beds, bedding, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE RED FRONT.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

AT AUCTION,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS,

Stoves, and other Merchandise, AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THANKSGIVING WEEK.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

at the Red Front Salesrooms.

350 Cases desirable Boots, Shoes, and Balmorals,

100 Cases Rubber, Arctic, and Fur-lined Overshoes.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Custom Made Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

No Sale on Thursday, Nov. 30.

Regular Saturday's sale, December 2.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BY COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale

OF

PARLOR SETS IN HAIR CLOTH,

Silk, Terry and Wool Reps, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Oriental and Camp Chairs, Library, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Side Boards, Etageres, Marble and Wood Top Chamber Sets, Office, Parlor, Dining and Kitchen Chairs, Mattresses, Bedding, Mirrors, &c., AT AUCTION,

Friday, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock,

At our rooms, 281 and 283 Michigan-av. We are manufacturers' agents, and retail throughout the week at their prices, thus saving purchasers the enormous profits, and by auction every Friday.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers,

And Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 281 and 283 Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

Regular Saturday Sale of Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, and Oil Cloths,

AT AUCTION,

Parlor and Chamber sets, Tables, Parlor Chairs, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Rockers, Stoves,

3,000 Yards Wool Carpet.

300 Zinc and Japan Coal Hods.

50 Pieces Floor Oil Cloth.

300 Bedsteads.

200 Fire Shovels.

200 Stove Pokers.

5 Crates Crockery, in original packages and open lots.

On Saturday, Nov. 25, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

26 BISHOP COURT, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Union Park, near Madison.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; first-class throughout; also a few day boarders. References required.

48 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN MADison and Washington.—Unfurnished front parlor to rent with board.

75 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—FOUR BOARDERS wanted. Young men preferred. Nice front room for two. Good board. Terms reasonable.

117 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with very desirable rooms.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN Prairie and Calumet-avs.—Comfortable and cosy. Furnished rooms, with full board, ... or partial board, to ...

174 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FURnished front room, with board for two; and day board for a few persons.

185 ELLIS-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, with board.

251 PARK-AV., WEST SIDE—EXCELLENT board for gentleman and wife, with suite of front rooms, furnished, in private family. There are no other boarders.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, BEAUTIfully furnished room, for two gentlemen, with good board and pleasant surroundings, on moderate terms, at 285 Michigan-av.

286 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARD FOR a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen wishing to room together, in commodious rooms, furnished or unfurnished can be obtained; private family; cars on street.

303 WEST LAKE-ST.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS boarders wanted in a private family. References exchanged.

359 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A FURNISHED room with first-class board (private family). Terms reasonable.

382 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO SINGLE rooms for rent, with board.

395 FOURTH-AV.—PRIVATE BOARDING house. Terms very reasonable.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM, with board for two, in private family.

436 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated in a private family with a furnished front room on third door.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE OR TWO HANDsome front rooms on first and second floors to let, with first-class board.

675 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms with alcove, hot and cold water, with board.

764 WABASH-AV.—ENTIRE FLOOR OF 3 rooms, large closets, unfurnished, with full board. Suitable for a family or party of friends.

799 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent, with board; also rooms for gentlemen; references given and required.

1053 WABASH-AV.—ONE FRONT PARlor; also one sleeping room on second floor.

1184 PRAIRIE-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS elegantly furnished, with gas, for a gentleman and wife, or four gentlemen, with board.

AMERICAN HOUSE, DESPLAINES, 15 MINutes' ride. You can find a good table, comfortable rooms, and a pleasant home; terms, $2 to $7 per week, $2 per day. For particulars, address J. H. GRAY, proprietor, or call at 112 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

A FEW GENTLEMAN BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated with good board and pleasant home in a private family, at only $6 per week. Apply, or address, 283 Ruddan-st., near Twenty-seventh, 2 blocks west of Wentworth-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND one child, furnished or unfurnished rooms; vicinity of State and Twenty-sixth-st. preferred. Address S C, 511 Archer-av.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; A suite of front rooms, with bath room, in private family where there are no other boarders; will pay well for good rooms and good table; no boarding-house need answer; north of Twenty-second-st. CHAS. WALTER, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE FOR SELF, WIFE, and child 2 years old, with unfurnished rooms. Address W H 12, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, rooms and board on south Side, east of State and south of Twenty-fourth-st. Terms not to exceed $14 per month. Will pay in advance. Y T S, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, with bed-room and parlor. On South Side north of Twenty-second-st., or West Side near or east of Union Park. Address B C, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND CHILD (2½ years old) in a first-class family having two front rooms, with hot and cold water, in the house; will furnish rooms if necessary; must be east of Park and west of Ann-st.; Washington preferred in the vicinity of Sheldon; will be permanent if suited, and will pay $20 a week prompt. Address P. CASH, Room 1, 180 Washington-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF means, education, and refinement, in a private family, on the South Side, where he can have home comforts and good society. Address ROBERT HUDSON, 82 Vincennes-av.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtleman and wife; also for single gentleman. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, BOOKKEEPER, 482 Lumber-st.

BOARD—A FAMILY LIVING ON THE SOUTH Side, who have more room than they care for, can secure a family of three adults as boarders who will furnish bed of references, and will furnish their own rooms. Address C H K, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, parlor and bedroom well furnished, with wife, board and gas, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; location north of Twenty-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, stating location, etc., INQUIRER, Branch Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWing Machine. The best in the world. Price, $45. ... Sold on easy monthly payments. ... 279 West Madison-st. South Side ...

SAVE ... ing machine ... Warranted ... office, 377 Park-av.

WEED, SINGER ... AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines ... C. K. NICHOLS, formerly at ... 280 South Clark-st., now ... Machines sold on easy ... monthly payments. Sewing ... supplied to those who desire ...

WEED, ÆTNA AND ... sewing machines sold ... 17 East High ... Work taken in pay ... always on hand. W. F. ST...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LIST OF BARGAINS BY E. H. CUMMINGS, Real Estate Agent, No. 103 Fulton-st. Lot 50x125 on Clark near Madison. Lot 101x98 on Adams-st., near Dearborn-st. Lot 75x125 corner Van Buren and Sherman-st., suitable for two stores and hotel; price $35,000. Lot 82x93 corner Canal and Monroe; Lot 82x125 corner Halsted and Madison-sts. House and lot No. 125 Wabash-av., price $25,000. House and lots No. 67 and 69 Warren-av. House and lot—lot 112x300 corner Leavitt and Hubbard-sts.; price $4,000 cash, and assume an incumbrance of $1,200 due 1874, and much other valuable property. Drop me a note and I will call and see you.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 2-story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 27 feet, east front. Altogether one of the finest in that part of the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 966 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., BETWEEN WELLS and Franklin-sts., 80 or 80 feet front by 183 feet deep to alley; cheap and on easy terms.

Wells-st., near Madison, 75 by 120 feet.

Wells-st., corner of Monroe, 75 or 150 feet.

Wells-st., near Jackson, 50 by 163 feet.

J. D. HARVEY,

Real Estate and Loans, 344 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe-st., 40x80 feet, east front.

Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts., 78x150 feet.

J. D. HARVEY,

Real Estate and Loans, 344 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' CREDIT, WITHOUT any cash down, 48 lots on Horn and Sophia-sts., near Lincoln Park and school. I will advance half the cost of dwellings to be erected. BALDWIN DAVIS, 31 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Jackson-st.; a great bargain is offered; must be sold this week. H. WHIPPLE, Room 3, northwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., VERY CHEAP, fine residence, furnished, with lot and good barn. 15 CLAFLIN BROS., 204 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—60x179 ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., a good business lot; $100 per foot; only $1,000 cash, balance on long time. Address P S, 619 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Ruddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace, and Shurtleff avs. Five years, at 6 per cent. No advance in price though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots, near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices, and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 130x250 feet on Twenty-second-st., near Ashland-av. A choice location, near good docks, at a reasonable price. Apply to owner at 181 West Madison-st., Room L. W. H. HARLAY.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN AND SUPErior-sts., 80x100 feet, southeast corner of North Dearborn and Superior-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A FOUR story marble front house and lot. Only $9,000 if taken at once. House is first-class in every respect. J. S. SCOVEL, 352 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $250—FRAME BUILDING, with 2 years' 80 feet ground lease, near Globe Theatre; the lease alone is worth $300. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $500 TO $900, ON LONG time, if improved immediately, corner of Egan and Wentworth-avs. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR CASH—CHOICE lot, Walnut-st., near Wood; $1,500.

Lot on Superior-st., near Kingsbury; $1,300. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A STORY AND ONE half cottage at Austin, two miles from city limits. Address T. F. BLACKALLER, 737 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 1090 INDIANA-AV., NEW, 12 rooms, on leased ground, long lease; a great bargain. S. DELMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON PARK-AV., NEAR Leavitt-st., for two-thirds its value, if taken at once; look at it. D. COLE & SON, 188 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID DWELLINGS ON Randolph-st., 10 rooms each, in excellent condition, and will rent for $75 per month; 4 lots on Hamilton-av. at a bargain; 50,000 brick in burned district. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—COTTAGE, barn, and lot, on Newberry-av., near Twelfth-st., only $2,200, worth $3,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND lot on Larrabee-st., near Lincoln Park, for good lot near Chicago-av. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—LONG LEASES. 2 stores and dwellings, Lake-st., $1,700. Cottage on Jackson-st., $1,050. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A DWELLing house, 50 lots on Ashland-av. (Reuben-st.) and Columbia-st., near rolling mill and stock works. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT on West Side, for $1,500; $200 cash and $20 per month; a bargain. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, on West ... st., cheap at $1,200; lease 3½ years, $60 per ... COFFMAN & COLLARD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ON HALSTED-st., corner building, with tenement and complete stock of groceries; long lease. (35.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON SANGAMON-ST., PLEASANT house for one or two families, with long lease; $1,800. (40.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 50 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST., near Lake-st., 2-story frame house, suitable for commission business, with 10 years' paid up lease. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS residence, on Michigan-av., near 29th; house is completely furnished; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., 5 LOTS, EACH 25x178 feet, on north side of Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW MARBLE-FRONT Houses of 12 rooms and lots, on Warren-av., near Robey, houses all ready for occupancy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV.—167 FEET FRONT, ON Fifth-av. (Wells-st.) near Van Buren-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, GLENCOE, AND Highland Park—We have a number of new houses, which we offer well built and located, with large ... at fair prices and very easy terms ... if rented at ... Chicago ... eluding 1 furnished; also 2 new cottages which we will sell for small monthly payments. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE PROPerty. Several houses at Hyde Park and other places near city, very cheap; some on leased ground on 99 years' time, with option of buying on fixed valuation; easy and cheap. Lots for sale, small payment down. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE houses, lots, and farms cheap, on easy terms; or will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 800 State-st., by the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, IN EVANSTON, North Evanston, and Glencoe, houses of from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Prices from $1,800 to $5,000. Rents from $10 to $35 per month. Monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 34 South Canal-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES, 30 MILES FROM CHIcago, 1 mile from station; house, barn, orchard, etc.; $20 per acre—one-fourth cash, balance, 1, 2 and 3 years at 6 per cent. Also, a list of farms very cheap, near Chicago. HART & HIGGS, Real Estate and Note Brokers, No. 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS, to close an estate, a first-class residence, and grain elevator, doing a large business, in best part of Illinois. Price, $15,000. Address G. M. EDWARDS, Lanark, Carroll County, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres, 22 miles from Chicago. Is well timbered, with house, barn, granary all enclosed. Terms easy. Address SINNOTT BROS., Barrington, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUILDING LOT ON CORNER OR one situated on an alley, about 20 or 30 feet front, on any of the streets lying in that part of the South Side of the city, surrounded by Clark, Madison, Wells, and Lake-sts., to buy immediately for building purposes by the Germania Bank and Security Life Insurance Company, proposals to be directed to C. KNOBELDORFF, 17 Milwaukee-av. The joint committee—J. A. Huck, C. Knobeldorff, F. Lackner.

WANTED—TO LEASE—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to lease a lot 50 feet front one or more years, within the district bounded by Monroe, Clark, and Washington-sts., and the river, upon which to erect a wholesale dry goods store. ALBERT H. WALKER, 849 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE REPUBLIC, Lamar, Mutual Security, Garden City, Globe, State, Fireman's, Germania, and Home Insurance Companies are requested to call at No. 66 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

A BUSINESS MAN WOULD INVEST $10,000 or $12,000 in an established mercantile or manufacturing business, or would join a party with capital in starting a new enterprise. Address, stating nature of business, CONTRACT, Tribune office.

CEMENT PIPE CHIMNEYS PUT UP FOR 75 cents per foot in one or two hours, ornamental chimney tops, various patterns, concerning in all its branches. Send for circular. Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, Hyde Park.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR DEsertion, cruelty, &c. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Eight years' experience. Address P. O. Box 1037.

INSURANCE—I AM BUYING FOR CASH ADjusted claims against the Republic Insurance Company. R. FOWLER, No. 11 South Canal-st.

IF YOU ARE ON THE WEST SIDE, DON'T trouble yourself to go through the tunnel. You can get the finest cup of old Java coffee, porterhouse steaks, or oysters at 33 West Washington-st., VINTON'S.

MRS. N. M. NELSON, DRESSMAKER, FROM 207 Ohio-st., has located at 65 Warren-av., near Union Park.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books and libraries. Call or address the Cheap Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 582 Wabash-av.

TO AGENTS—JUST RECEIVED AND FOR sale, Leonard's Patent Vapor Jet Burners for hand-lamps without chimneys. LEONARD & ISHAM, 45 South Canal-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF BRICK—WE WILL lease for a term of years, at $500 per year, 20 acres of excellent brick-making land, having a frontage of 600 feet on the canal, and railroad; only 100 rods from Summit Depot, 5 miles from city limits. Apply between 10 and 2 to KERR, DAVIDSON & WELCH, Welch's Building, Canal-st.

TWO DUE BILLS OF $25 EACH, WILL SELL one for cash at a big discount, and trade the other for clothing. Address P S, 619 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, who lost her child nine days old, a baby to nurse at her residence. Apply at 289 First-st., between Fanlina and Wood-sts.

WANTED—STENCIL CUTTERS TO KNOW that we make the best and cheapest steel tools and stock in the world. Address U. S. MANUFACTURING CO., 97 West Lombard-st., Baltimore.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 229 West Madison-st. Thompson's Block. Rents collected, property bought and sold. West Side property a specialty.

WANTED—TO TRADE UNINCUMBERED Hyde Park and North Chicago improved real estate, worth before the fire $6,500, for an improved farm within 50 miles of Chicago. Possession wanted early in spring. Address, giving location, character of improvements, and number of acres, AUSTIN, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE TENANT FOR A building 3 or 4 stories high, 25x100, to be completed May 1, 1872, on south side of Madison-st., 45 feet east of Market. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT, 89 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A CITY LICENSE FOR A SALOON. Inquire at 185 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR PINERIES, TO LEAVE to-day by steamboat; 500 railroad men for the South. Plenty of station work at 20 cents per yard; cars all winter. Also, 6 men and wives for private families. Apply at 126 West Indiana-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—A GOOD NEW house of 10 rooms, well located, at $40 per month. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 34 Canal-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE—10 ROOMS all modern improvements, large barn, furnace, bath rooms, &c. Also, 2-story frame house of 11 rooms, barn, &c., Howard, near Lincoln Park. BALDWIN DAVIS, 31 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A NEW TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE in first-class neighborhood, rent only $50 per month, worth $80; furniture for sale. Call at 619 Cottage Grove-av., corner of Egan.

TO RENT—HOUSE 543 HURLBUT-ST., TWO story and basement, nearly new. Apply at 83 West Washington-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—AT HARLEM, 30 MINUTES FROM North Wells-st. depot, two dwellings. HERBERT & QUICK, 623 State-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN rooms, with all modern improvements, in the vicinity of Jefferson Park, to a family without children; party will be taken in board by owner. Address S J, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, OR TWO parlors for business purposes, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. Address WABASH, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH FIVE ROOMS, ALSO a stable for four horses, No. 81 Cottage-place. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND BASEMENT house, gas, water, bath-room, &c.; furniture for sale cheap; $60 bonus on lease. Apply at 1470 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED THREE-STORY brick house on Centre-av., near Jefferson Park. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 355 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with stable, in desirable locality on the West Side. Apply to SAMUEL APPLETON, Room 4, 143 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF EIGHT or ten rooms in a pleasant neighborhood within twenty minutes' walk of place of business. Address J M W, care of H. W. J. & M. Wetherell, Michigan-av., near Jackson.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING situate No. 497 Hurlbut-st., near Belden-av. The house contains large and commodious rooms. Rent, $50 per month. For further particulars, inquire of NEWTON LULL, 45 Peck court.

TO RENT—12 ROOMS—HOUSE ON FULTON-st. $2,500 per month; $1,000 worth of furniture for sale. COFFMAN & COLLARD, 187 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO PARTIES WITHOUT CHILDREN, two separate tenements of 4 rooms each; water, newly calcimined. 247 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—THE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE NO. 228 Michigan-av., for business of hotel purposes. The house contains 14 rooms, besides bath rooms. Hot and cold water in every room; it is heated by steam; newly painted and frescoed. It is located a few doors south of the Tremont House, and is admirably arranged for a Club House or first-class Restaurant. For terms apply on the premises, No. 228 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED AND 1 UNFURnished houses, near Union Park, and one cottage on South Side. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NOS. 1151, 1120, 1122, 1124 Michigan-av., new elegant houses. Great bargain if taken soon. SIMEON MEARS, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TO A SMALL family, where the owner and wife will take board for the rent. Inquire at No. 227 Burnside-st., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS and basement, 48 South Desplaines-st., for light merchandise, printing, etc. A. KIDDER, office in rear 48.

TO RENT—IN ST. LOUIS—LARGE 5-STORY, double front store, Nos. 217 and 219 North Main-st., between Pine and Olive-sts.; store 41x145 feet to alley; lately occupied by Messrs. Dodd, Brown & Co.; possession given January 1, 1872. Apply to J. E. KAIME & BROS., Real Estate Agents, 118 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING TO RENT for warehouse or store, on Indiana-av., near C. B. & Q. R. R. crossing. Inquire of JAS. T. SMITH & CO., 786 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE CORNER STORE 302 West Harrison-st.; suitable for any business. For particulars apply on premises.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN OUR OFFICE, 160 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE OFFICE 40x24, OR TWO OFfices 24x22, in the best location on the West Side. Apply to SWAN, CLARK & PLATT, 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE AND DWELLING on Coolidge-st.; $30. Fine corner basement for storage or billiards; cheap. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR OFFICE; FIRST floor, 233 West Madison-st., a good fire, and low price to right party.

TO RENT—A LARGE FIRE-PROOF BRICK store on Canal-st. Apply to J. D. WALLACE, 230 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE, NO. 149 West Randolph-st., suitable for commission, tobacco or other business. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ON ELDRIDGE COURT—NEAR State-st., a new one story and basement brick building, the first floor suitable for offices. The basement will be spacious and well lighted. Will be ready for use about November 30. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT OFFICE ON second floor of 761 State-st. Apply to A. R. WING & CO., 529 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FINE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 50x16 feet, situated in rear of 237, 239 and 241 State-st., fronting Post Office-alley, which is planked, and 30 feet in width; suitable for a printing office, factory, machine shop, or warehouse, well lighted in front and rear; will be ready by the 10th of January next. Apply at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 311 Wabash-av., or 879 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE FRONT OFFICE, suitable for bank, insurance, &c.; also part of an office. Apply at 174 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE bank now occupied by Commercial National Bank (possession can be had immediately) No. 582 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH LEASE until May 1, and furniture for sale, north of Twelfth-st., on State, suitable for millinery or other business; rent very cheap, everything new and complete for housekeeping; furniture less than cost. Apply at 521 State-st., over clear store.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS and closets, with gas, ... suitable for housekeeping, for a gentleman and wife; ... 666 West Washington ... to one child.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS and basement, 48 South Desplaines, for light merchandise, editorial and publishing, or blank books, etc. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT CHAMBER with bedroom and large closets attached. Furnished or unfurnished. For two gentlemen. Without board. Inquire at 1064 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PART OF SECOND FLOOR, AT 46 and 48 West Lake-st., for offices, or light business. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address 180 South Green-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR NOT; DEsirable for housekeeping; also a good house. Apply soon at 828 Cottage Grove-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A HANDSOME PIANO BOX CARRIAGE; FINE harness, saddle and bridle, and a cutter, six-year-old horse, for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at Room 8, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE LEATHER SHIFTING TOP buggy, new last April; silver-plated harness, and chestnut mare, blanket, etc., worth $575, will take $375. Send your address to D W S, No. 822 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSES, SECOND-HAND stage harness and wagons, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Z. I. F.

FOR SALE—A ONE HORSE EXPRESS WAGon, Concord axles and sand boards, built for Boston market. Will be sold cheap. 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF USEFUL HORSES, 6 years old, with plenty of strength, fit for family use, or for a team. Warranted sound, kind and true; to be sold together or singly. The property of a farmer, to be seen at the Farmer's Home, No. 300 State-st. A trial of one month allowed.

FOR SALE—WORK HORSES, WEIGHING from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., at the Omaha Stables corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

FOR SALE—4 FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE AND draught horses, in rear of 319 West Harrison-st. Call to-day or to-morrow.

FOR SALE—40 HORSES OF ALL KINDS; MUST be sold at once; will exchange a few small for large ones. 88 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—SOUND LUNG HORSE, GOOD driver or saddle; open buggie, and harness, nearly new—cheap. At 183 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-SEATED, POLE sleigh, a first-class cutter, and two robes—one wolf skin, and one buffalo; robes are both lined; will sell cheap for cash. Inquire at 227 Third-av.

FOR SALE—MULES—A LARGE SPAN. CALL at 486 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TEAM, WAGON, AND HARNESS; work steady all winter; will be sold cheap, owner going to leave town. Call at 132 South Desplaines-st.

I HAVE A LOT ON WENTWORTH-AV. WHICH I will trade for horse and buggy and part cash. Address P S, 619 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A ONE-HORSE rockaway, with glass front. Address R M, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO DOUBLE TEAMS, WITH WAGons, at $5 a day, to deliver coal; also, one first-class teamster who knows the city. BLAKE WHITEHOUSE & CO., office, 225 East Washington-st; yards, Eighteenth and Indiana-st. bridges.

WANTED—WORK FOR A GOOD TEAM AND wagon hauling brick or debris. Any one wanting work done, address TEAMSTER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK. CALL at 124 and 126 Twenty-second-st., to-day.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND PEDDLING wagon with box. One used as a candy or coffee wagon preferred. Address HAWLEY, 193 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A LIGHT truck wagon, suitable for single horse. Address HAWLEY, 193 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 73 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, cash ticket and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 36 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes, new and second-hand, portable and stationary. W. McGREGOR, No. 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE GOT TWO PILE-DRIVING engines; would be well adapted for hoisting building materials. W. McGREGOR, 223 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE GOT TWO PILE-DRIVING engines; would be well adapted for hoisting building materials. W. McGREGOR, 62 South Canal-st.

THE MACHINERY OF A FIRST-CLASS FLOURing mill of 4 run of 4½ feet burrs, all perfect, situated at Moline, all cheap for cash, or exchange for Chicago or Kansas real estate. For further description, address W. K. SIMPSON, 23 West Canal-st., or W. J. KIDD, Moline, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL E. FAGAN, PLEASE ADdress your father, Glasgow, Missouri. E. B. FAGAN.

PERSONAL—IF JOHN H. MORSE IS IN THIS city he will hear of something greatly to his advantage by addressing WHITE, for three days, at Tribune office.

PERSONAL—THE PARTY WHO KEPT A boarding house at No. 153 East Monroe-st., before the fire, will hear of something to their advantage by calling on Dr. MAJOR, No. 380 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—IF THE PARTIES WHO ENTERtained J. R. Day so many evenings will address S W, Tribune office, they can hear of something to their advantage.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 75 TIE-CUTters, work guaranteed for the whole winter, good and sure pay; also, 5 teamsters for the city. Apply to ANDREW G. RING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 50 MASONS AND BRICK layers; also, 100 laborers. Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange, 659 State-st.

WANTED—LABORERS TO GO SOUTH—AT 168 West Randolph-st., up stairs. Now is the time; good wages; steady work.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF 1,000 LAND traders and speculators, $10,000 per annum for the right man. Address, with stamp, LAND, Tribune.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD DRIVERS. NO drunkards need apply. Call this morning at 267 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and work in garden in Lake View. Apply to F. KELLER, 546 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PINERY HANDS TO GO OUT TO-day; free fare. Laborers to go South on railroads. Apply to F. A. ANGELL, 11 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEAMSTER TO drive a coal cart; wages, $10 a week. BLAKE WHITEHOUSE & CO., west end of Eighteenth-st. bridge.

WANTED—THIS DAY 100 GERMAN, SCANDInavian, and English farm hands for this State. Wages $1 per day and board. Also 50 pinery hands, 50 choppers for Indiana, etc. Also for laborers and others going South we are selling the cheapest tickets in town. Apply at Employment Headquarters, Room 3, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 50 MEN for the pineries; a winter's work and fare furnished. Also 2 teamsters for city work. Employment Headquarters, Room 3, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A horse for his board and clothes. Address C S, Tribune office.

WANTED—RIGHT AWAY, TWO OR MORE advertising solicitors and canvassers. Apply at Room 2 Lind's Block.

WANTED—THREE MALE TEACHERS. APply to A. G. LANE, 138 West Monroe-st., on Saturday, between 8 and 9 a. m.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR NEW CORN sheller; shells six bushels per hour. Retails for $1.50. Good men wanted; call early. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS BEEN SOME time at sign painting; constant work, good pay. Call on THOS. NELSON, 629 State-st., immediately.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN PRESCRIPTION clerk who can speak and write English. Apply to PATENT, P. O. Box No. 250, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the auction trade in this city, who is a worker, to take an interest in, and establish a business. Address AUCTION, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE ENTRY bookkeeper and salesman. Address WHOLESALE HARDWARE, P. O. Box 1736, St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOT AND shoe salesman for the retail trade. BULLOCK BROS., corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st., and 244 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO DRY GOODS CLERKS; ONE must speak German. Apply to KELLY & GOURLAY, 400 Archer-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen. Apply to-day at 11 Blue Island-av. SHANAHAN & WEST.

Trades.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH PRINTER, AT Shaw's, 127 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—OYSTER CAN SOLDERERS. APply at once. MORTON & FANCHER, 48 and 50 South Canal-st.

WANTED—25 CLOTHING CUTTERS. APPLY at 293 Michigan-av., Saturday, Nov. 25th, from 9 a. m. to 12. CLAYBURGH, EINSTEIN & CO.

WANTED—25 GOOD COLLAR MAKERS AND 12 young men 16 to 20 years old, by C. HIRSCH, corner of Wood-st. and Fiston-road.

WANTED—MAN TO RUN SASH AND DOOR machinery. One that can keep machinery in order. Also, a first-class sash and blind maker. Married men preferred. Address, with reference, wages, &c., HODGE & CO., Wenona, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of and run a planing and matching machine; a competent man can secure steady employment and good wages by applying at the office of N. W. Excelsior Mfg., near North Halsted-st. bridge.

WANTED—PRESS FEEDERS—TO MAKE ready on Gordon's. SPALDING & CO., 158 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS, AND ONE EXPErienced stove blacker, at 218 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER, at 152 South Halsted-st. None but a good workman need apply. J. P. KENNEDY.

WANTED—BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO RUN Gordon's Press and distribute type. STICKNEY BROS., 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—CABINET MAKERS—THREE SUperior workmen; also, a good man on shaping machine, by J. E. ALDRICH & CO., Rear 11, 13, 15 and 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINSMITH AND A BOY. 716 South Halsted-st. Good wages, and work for the whole winter.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HARNESS-MAKERS. Call on W. A. VEITZ, 84 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—THREE SHOEMAKERS, AT 670 West Lake-st. Steady employment.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORS, AT HUDSON'S, 878 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOT AND SHOE makers, at GEORGE HARRIS', 232 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TIN AND SLATE ROOFERS, IRON cornice men, and general job workers. A. KNISELEY & CO., 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—PAPER RULER. APPLY ANY time this week. SPALDING & CO., 158 South Canal-st.

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS THIS MORNING at 721 State-st., or 217 Townsend-st., North Side.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY TO ATTEND RECEPTION room in a photograph parlor, 127 Twenty-second-st. SHAW.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Reference required. Apply at 868 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 885 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD girl to do kitchen work.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR COOK the other for waiting girl and second work. Call at 85 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 582 1-2 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swedish girl for general housework at 35 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply for two days at 888 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL for general housework at 628 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND assist in care of children; must be well recommended. Apply at 829 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE AND to do light chamber work; must come well recommended. Apply at 1161 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; Norwegian or German preferred. Apply at 396 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL—TO DO GENERAL housework, at 620 Hubbard-st. To a good girl good wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 352 West Madison-st., near Curtis.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ACT AS SECOND GIRL in a small family. Inquire at 85 West Adams-st., corner Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKing, in a small family, at 56 Farrell-st.

WANTED—A GIRL 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD TO make herself generally useful in a family. Call at 44 South May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, 14 YEARS OF AGE, to tend a small candy store. Call at 308 South State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AT 1015 Wabash-av. Apply between 3 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 340 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN AND SECOND girl, well recommended. Apply at 47 West Randolph-st., up stairs, in front room.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 398 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 123 AND 125 West Madison-st., a smart girl to do chamber work and help washing.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call, with references, at 16 DePuyster-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN IN A BOARDING house. Call at 165 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 62 SOUTH CLINton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 123 WEST RANDOLPH st. Inquire up stairs.

WANTED—MRS. BATES WISHES HER PATrons to know that she has opened her Employment Agency office at her residence, 10 Peck-court, corner Michigan-av., and will, as heretofore, furnish them with reliable help.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN, Danish, or Welsh girl for general housework, in a family of three. Must be a first-class washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Call at Room 14, City Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS AS A PANTAloon hand. Apply at 192 South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL—LOANS NEGOTIATED, COMmercial and Real Estate papers bought. Money loaned on warehouse receipts. B. J. LAKE, 24 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and other valuable personal property; the same bought. TUNNICLIFF, 422, West Jackson-st., formerly 133 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL EState. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

$12,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM, ON first-class Chicago city property. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

$150,000 TO LEND ON ILLINOIS farms, for five years, at 10 per cent and a commission. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHATTEL MORTGAGE THURSday, November 23, 1871, at 10 a. m., of household goods, consisting of sofas, chairs, bureaus, tables, marble top stands, bedsteads, mattresses, Brussels and other carpets, cooking and parlor stoves, &c., &c., at 163 South Morgan-st. W. B. HAYES, Constable.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PARLOR COOK-STOVE, will burn hard or soft coal, or wood. Apply at 255 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THREE NICE black walnut chamber sets and other furniture. May be paid in board if desired. Inquire for Mrs. C. 829 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ABOUT $300 WORTH of furniture, carpets, stove, and window shades (all plain); pay $25 down, $25 December 1, $50 January 1, and balance in two equal monthly payments. Address L N, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$100 DRY CIGARS FOR SALE BY E. J. KEASEY, 998 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SHELVING AND COUNters, suitable for a dry goods and clothing store. Apply to J. L. HOERBER, 729 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—BRICKS! BRICKS!—200,000 FRONT and hard bricks, for sale cheap. Inquire 124 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE OF LILLIE'S patent safes, 4 feet wide, 5 1-2 feet high. SOUTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WHERE I CAN HAVE lodging and meals by the care of horses, or other work, morning and evening. Best of references. Address APPRENTICE, 49 South Ada-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN and wife; man understands the care and driving of horses; can milk, etc.; woman is a good cook. Boarding-house not objected to. F X B, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has been employed the past 4 years as bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery store, or any other in the same capacity. Best of reference from old employer. Address Z, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SOAP SALESMAN, by a young man acquainted with the retail trade of Chicago. Can furnish the best of references. Address M E L, Tribune Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS shirt-cutter and gents' furnishing goods salesman; understands window-dressing. Address SHIRTS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE OR wholesale house, by a well educated young man who speaks and writes English, German, and Scandinavian. Can give good references. Address WORKER, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD FINISHING carpenter as foreman; is a good framer; would prefer shop work. Address EDWIN, Post Office, for one week.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE as coachman in a private family; he understands the care of horses and driving thoroughly, and can furnish good references. Please address TH. WILLIAMS, 187 Tribune office, or call at 6 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Call at 54 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGLISH girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 14 Page-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL for general housework. Call at 653 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl to do second work and assist in sewing or linen work. Call at, or address, 130 Fourteenth-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper or invalid nurse, in city or country. Apply for one week, at Mrs. THOMSON'S, 1007 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Messrs. Colbert and Chamberlin, of The Chicago Tribune. A complete history of the past of this most wonderful of cities, a detailed, circumstantial, and most vivid account of its destruction by fire, with scenes, incidents, &c., to be complete in a handsomely bound ... volume of about 500 pages, with numerous illustrations by ... Canada ... full page ... photographic views ... subscription. Agents ... For circulars, etc., address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the Great Conflagration; Chicago, its Past, Present, and Future. The origin, progress and results of the Great Chicago Conflagration; graphic scenes, incidents, and details of the disaster; list of the principal bankers, merchants and manufacturers burned out; a comprehensive picture of Chicago, before and after the fire; the history and commerce of Chicago, and details of its business affairs, and the great fires of the world. By Geo. P. Upton and James Sheahan, Editors of the Chicago Tribune. A book of about 400 pages, illustrated by the best artists, and will be worthy the confidence ... All ... Agents wanted in every town. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 166 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the War in Europe. It contains over 150 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the War, and is the only full, authentic and official history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German. Caution—Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 150 fine engravings and 800 pages. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 181 West Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, to sell an article just out and meets with ready sale; need in every family, and pays a large profit to the agent. None but respectable and energetic agents need apply. Call between the hours of 2 and 10 a. m., or address MANUFACTURING, No. 1289 Indiana-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fire is ... every person interested in Chicago. Prospectus ... and Outfits free. The most rapid selling book in America. J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for serial new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 1,000 poems from nearly 500 authors, the best selection ever published, new edition, revised, improved, and fully illustrated. Twenty editions sold within little over six months. Send for circulars. MOSES WARREN, 123 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $15 A DAY EASILY made, on small capital, with our great household article. 50-cent samples free. Address with stamp, A. RAY, 229 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THE HARVEST OF FIRE. 1,000 men wanted to sell Crane's thrilling history of Chicago in flames; price $1 per hundred. Books giving complete history of the great conflagration, embellished with maps and pictures, $25 per 100. Best assortment of goods for agents in America. Send for circulars. GEO. F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$25 TO $50 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a new domestic ... article ... household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $15 A DAY EASILY made, on small capital, with our great household article; 50-cent samples free. Address with stamp A. RAY, 229 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$80 A MONTH. EMPLOYment. Extra inducements. A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN the United States. Permanent employment given to male or female to sell an article never before introduced. For circulars and sample address PEARSON & SLUSSER, South ...

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND county to sell the latest and most novel ... books, cards, etc. Send for ... A. M. RICHA..., South Sangamon-st., Chicago.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of about ten rooms, on South Side or West Side; good location, with modern improvements.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTEEL house, with all modern conveniences, by ... family, east of State and north of Twenty-second; would purchase the furniture. Address L L, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of about 10 rooms, on the South or West Side. Good location, with modern improvements. Address HOMELESS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms for man and wife to keep house, or would board in a small private family. Give terms and location. F. G. GARDNER, Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE till next May, by family of three adults. Address, with terms, BOOKKEEPER, 482 Lumber-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE IN THE West Division, by a good, prompt-paying tenant. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 355 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE in good neighborhood, by a prompt-paying tenant, in either South or West Division. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 355 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SLEEPING ROOM comfortably furnished and heated, or with means of heating. Must have independent entrance, and be accessible at all reasonable hours. Send terms and location to W. MACFARLANE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN a front parlor, suitable for sleeping apartment, well furnished, with fire and gas, within ten minutes walk of Briggs House. Address, stating terms, CARLTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PURchasers for stereoscopic views of "Chicago Ruins," taken the week of the fire. The set comprises over 100 choice subjects, finely photographed and mounted up in good style. Agents can make from $10 to $20 per day selling these views. Call or address W. E. BOWMAN, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—A NOTARYSHIP, AT MODERATE price. Address W. L. P., W. H. Sampson & Co. Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 355 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—BY A RESPONSIBLE man, a furnished house of 8 to 10 rooms, in good location. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE; board family for rent; have no children. Address, for 5 days, give number in family, ... Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THIS DAY, A DWELling with 6 to 10 rooms, and stable, within three miles of the old Court House. Immediate possession. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms for housekeeping, on West Side. Three in family. Address 3 L, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR WOULD BUY, IF sold cheap, small, neat cottage, in good location. Parties asking exorbitant prices need not answer. Address, with particulars, C M H, 154 West Randolph-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 539 WABASH-AV. AND Twenty-second-st., a small gold enamelled pin. A liberal reward to the finder. To be left with Mrs. CLARK, 539 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON DAY OF FIRE, ZINC TRUNK marked "M. E. Swedlands." Was taken from Base Ball grounds with other trunks. A suitable reward will be paid on delivery of the same to 1417 Indiana-av.

LOST—$25 REWARD—ABOUT THREE WEEKS since a brindled bull-terrier dog, 2 years old; white spot on breast, one ear shriveled from disease, two teeth projecting; on left fore-leg had a small spot with hair worn off. To be left corner Thirty-fourth and Burnside-sts.

LOST—$50 REWARD. IF THE PERSON WHO was seen taking a large-sized trunk, marked W. A. Knight, Chicago, south on Michigan-av., will return same to J. W. DOANE & CO., corner Peck-court, the above amount will be paid.

LOST—TAKEN FROM GILLETT'S STABLE, corner of State and Illinois-st., on the night of the great fire, a bay-seated rockaway carriage. The finder will be rewarded by returning to CARHART, LEWIS & CO., 294 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 21ST INST., on the street or sidewalk, near No. 621 State-st., a black leather pocket book, containing money. $5 reward if left at 48 West Madison-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A LIVER-COLORED SETter dog; had small white spot on under side of his neck; had on leather collar with iron ring. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at 32 West Madison-st.

FOUND—IN PHILADELPHIA, SEVERAL RAIL road tickets, New York to Chicago. For particulars apply to I. S. HODSDON, 9 West Madison-st.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY LAST, A LARGE BLACK bitch; white breast; spotted fore legs; owner can get her by calling at 354 Calhoun-st. and paying expenses.

FOUND—A WARRANTY DEED, UNRECORDED, made to Elizabeth L. Hill, of Chicago, Illinois, which she can have by calling at Room 22 University of Chicago, and paying for this advertisement.

FOUND—A RUNAWAY HORSE WAS CAUGHT about 7 p. m. on Sunday. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, can have him by calling at 95 West Randolph-st. J. L. SMITH & CO.

FOUND—A HORSE, ON RUMSEY-ST., NEAR Augusta. Call on CHARLIE GATH, 202 Rumsey-st.

TAKEN UP—SATURDAY, NOV. 11, A SMALL gray horse with white forehead, about 5 years old. The proprietor can get the same by calling on SAM LANDER, Town of Lake View.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—PIANO FORTE AT A DECIDED bargain; rosewood case, full iron frame, 7 octave, made by Gilbert, of Boston; in perfect order. Address PIANISTE, Tribune office.

NEBRASKA.

The Weather—Terrible Storm—Change of Department Commanders—General Augur—General Ord—Emigration—Opening New Farms—The Bridge Across the Missouri—Prairie Fires—Destruction of Life.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20.

It has been a considerable length of time since anything has been written in your paper respecting this section of the Union, or of the people who dwell on the plains west of the dark rolling Missouri. Here peace smiles upon the land, and plenty opens her generous hand to all who are worthy of her gifts. For the past week we have had wretched weather, and driving sleet and blinding snows have swept in mad swirls over the plains and river bluffs. To-day every blade of grass, and every twig upon the trees, are covered with a coating of ice, which makes them glitter and glint like a broad sea of diamonds and topazes. The telegraph wires have been blown down, or have fallen from the accumulated masses of ice upon them; and several of the railroad trains have been considerably delayed. In fact, the past week has been stormy indeed,—one of the worst weeks ever experienced in the history of Nebraska. This morning, however, all is bright and green, under the influence of a clear sunlight.

The Department of the Platte was temporarily broken up a few days since, and the Commanding General, Brigadier General C. C. Augur, was ordered to proceed to Texas and take command of that department, relieving Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, who will come here and take command of his regiment, the Third United States Cavalry, which will be sent to this department from Arizona. General Augur has been here for the past five years, and has made for himself hosts of friends, and it is safe to say that he has the respect of all classes of the people, and of both political parties. In his order relinquishing the command, he says he "cannot relinquish a command which he has exercised so agreeably to himself for the past five years, without expressing his thorough appreciation of the conduct and efficiency of his staff, and of the troops within his department during that time. In winter or summer they have ever been ready and eager for whatever duty was required of them, and on all occasions have performed it thoroughly and satisfactorily. He leaves them with regret, and will always hold them in affectionate remembrance."

The kindest feeling exists between General Augur and the troops of his late command, and they all consider him the embodiment of a kind-hearted and just commander, a true gentleman, and a finished soldier.

Through the exertions of the Congressional delegation from this State, the Military Department so lately broken up has been re-established, and Brigadier General Edward O. C. Ord, now in California, has been designated as the new commander. He is expected here soon. General Ord is a thorough soldier, and, during the late rebellion, made for himself an enviable reputation. He has been in the army since 1839. It is a remarkable fact that, during the Mexican war, a company of artillery and an engineer officer were sent to California on board the United States sloop-of-war Warren, and, out of the four Lieutenants then sent, three of them, namely, Sherman, Halleck, and Ord, are all Generals in our army. They were among the first to reach the far-off shores of that new country, the conquest of which has played so remarkable a part in the history of our country. Before the late war, General Ord, then a Captain in the Third Regiment of Artillery, was distinguished in several severe conflicts with the Indians near Rogue River, Oregon, in 1856, and in those north of Snake River, Washington Territory, in September, 1858. His administration of military affairs while in command of the Department of California has been satisfactory, and he leaves the Pacific coast carrying with him the best wishes of the people with whom he has been identified for so many years past.

The immigration to this State during the year 1871 has been considerable in point of numbers, and satisfactory in the character of the immigrants. They are generally of the better class, and are said to number in the neighborhood of 50,000. This is most flattering for our new State, and shows that, ere long, we will be able to hold our heads up while in company with the mighty sisterhood of States of the Northwest, who are doing more for the welfare of the nation than all of the Presidents, Generals, and politicians have ever done or can do till "the last limit of recorded time." What a splendid galaxy they form, and how grandly they march along, "keeping step to the music of the Union." The immense tracts of country west of this place, known as "the Plains," are dotted over with new farms, and settlements, villages, and towns, where the buffaloes once had free range for thousands of miles, civilized men and domestic cattle now make their homes. Every year the wave of immigration sweeps farther westward toward the Black Hills, the outlying sentinels of the Rocky Mountains. Every year the wild Indians find their hunting-grounds becoming more circumscribed, and the hated pale-faces trenching more and more upon the graveyards and burial-places of their ancestors. The completion of the railway across the continent has opened up a new world, and people are swarming in it to found new homes and build up new altars. There is no State in the Union which offers finer inducements to agricultural settlers than does the new and vigorous State of Nebraska, the youngest and fairest of the daughters of America.

The bridge across the Missouri River, between Omaha and Council Bluffs, is progressing most satisfactorily, and will be a fine piece of work when completed. Already it presents a most imposing appearance, and is creditable to all who were instrumental in its inception and execution. As the whole West advances, Omaha advances; and, by liberal advertising, enterprising citizens, and generous donations can do any good toward helping a place forward, certainly this city must be so helped forward. If the younger cities of the Great West cannot sing their own praises, as did the Greeks of old, I pray you who can?

Your dreadful misfortune gave us a terrible shock here, and we all stood appalled at the frightful calamity. It seemed as if the bright sun had been blotted out, and the Queen City, which we all felt as in some degree our own, had been swept away forever. There is no man—I mean true American—but feels the result of that great loss; and no event since the massacre of Scio has sent such dread a shock through the heart of Christendom.

There has been the usual number of murders, violent deaths, suicides, and so forth in this section; but, believing such things are not of the most palatable kind of news for a majority of your readers, the record of them is not given here. It seems now as if winter had "set in" in earnest, and no more delightful weather will be seen until next spring. The autumn here was perfection, and, had it not been for the news of the numerous fires all over the Northwest, would have been enjoyed by all of us; but each clear day, with all its dryness, warmth, and beauty, we knew was but a prolongation of the horrid prairie-fires, which ate up the very life-blood of our country; no rains came; all was as dry and sere as the leaves of autumn; and, day by day, the sad record of destruction by the fire-fiend continued. God grant we may never be obliged to pass another such an autumn! The season of the "fall of the leaf" in America has always been considered the most beautiful of the year, and so it is ordinarily; but such a scene as we got upon us this fall will last a life-time. Heretofore, if a man lost his life in a prairie-fire, it was a nine days' wonder; but this year those who have so lost their lives may be numbered by the hundreds.

A. G. H.

The California Pacific Railroads.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 5.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company now operating fourteen hundred miles of railroad, and are rapidly extending their lines in various directions. The San Joaquin Valley branch, for which a subsidy was asked at the last session of the Legislature, is being extended southerly from Lathrop to Bear Creek, a point distant only ninety miles from Visalia, Tulare County. When completed to Bear Creek, all the travel from points in the San Joaquin Valley as far as Visalia, will, instead of going by rail to Gilroy, and thence over the mountains 140 miles to Visalia, take the railroad to Bear Creek, whence the road is level over the route. Freight and travel to the Kern County mines will, instead of going by the way of Los Angeles, also follow the San Joaquin Valley Road. The company are actively advancing, and the cars will soon be running to Bear Creek.

Work on the Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific is being vigorously prosecuted, and in a few days the people of Red Bluff will be in direct railroad communication with San Francisco.

The same company are building a road starting at a point two miles from Banta's, on the Western Pacific—where they have secured 480 acres of land for a town site—to Antioch, or tidewater on the San Joaquin River. This is a section of the line they propose to run from Oakland to Antioch along the bay shore. The Southern Pacific Road, operated by the same company, from San Francisco to San Jose, is being improved. The old-style joint rails are being replaced by the more substantial fish-joint rails, and heavy tracks are being laid to prevent the unpleasant accident to railroad travel.

The Southern Pacific is being rapidly extended under the Central management southerly from Gilroy. A branch road has been run from Gilroy to Watsonville, in Santa Cruz County. Watsonville is located at the southern end of Santa Cruz County, and the people of the town of Santa Cruz, twenty miles north, are now anxious to be connected with San Francisco by rail via Watsonville. The Board of Supervisors, acting under the provisions of the five per cent law, have submitted to the legal voters of the county the proposition to issue $100,000 in county bonds in aid of a railroad between these points. It is probable that the proposition will be carried. The cost of such a road will be about $500,000, or $25,000 per mile. The distance from San Francisco to Santa ...